

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 775.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1860.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED 3d.
STAMPED 6d.

CONGREGATIONAL WORSHIP

in PARIS, 180, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré.
September 2nd and 9th.—Rev. JOHN SHEDLOCK, M.A., of Bonn.
September 16th.—Rev. R. ASHTON, London.
September 23rd and 30th.—Rev. J. B. PATON, M.A., Sheffield.

Contributions towards expenses of worship will be thankfully received by Rev. R. Ashton, Congregational Library; or by the friends at the Chapel, Paris.

VERNON CHAPEL.

The Church and Congregation, with their Pastor, the Rev. S. Wills, D.D., lately deprived of the above Chapel, have secured ground for another Chapel, and opened a Subscription List for the immediate erection of a place of worship, with commodious school and lecture-room.

Christians sympathising with the Church and Congregation, and wishing to promote the interests of the cause by Donations and Subscriptions, are informed that

Mr. Turner, 48, Myddelton-street, E.C.;
Mr. Ridgway, 19, Penton-street, N.;
Mr. Rapkin, 36, Argyle-square, W.C.; and
Mr. Chinery, 4, Ampton-place, W.C.

Are duly appointed to receive such Contributions; also, any of the members of the Chapel Building Committee,

J. L. GROVER,
Chairman of the Committee.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
For Children of both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

TWENTY-FIVE VACANCIES are declared for the next ELECTION, which will occur in NOVEMBER. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms of application to be obtained at the Office, and must be returned to the Secretary before the 1st October. With ordinary effort, every case must succeed, as the votes polled at one election are carried to the credit of the child at the next.

Office—32, Ludgate-hill, London. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Contributions are much needed, and are earnestly solicited.

EVANGELICAL CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING AGENT.

The Committee having resolved to extend their operations, REQUIRE the SERVICES of a TRAVELLING AGENT. They therefore desire to engage a Minister who has a knowledge of the religious state and requirements of the Continent. He will be expected to give his whole time to the work. His duties will consist in preaching, addressing public meetings, obtaining subscriptions, forming auxiliaries, disseminating information, and generally in promoting the interests of the Society. Salary not less than 200l. per annum, exclusive of travelling expenses.

Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed, under cover to the Secretary, not later than the first week in October. By order of the Committee.

B. HARRIS COWPER, Secretary.
7, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.
August 8, 1860.

SPECIAL AND URGENT APPEAL. NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EALING, MIDDLESEX, W.

The rapidly increasing population of the rural and beautiful village of Ealing (which now numbers 5,000), demands increased accommodation for Religious Worship; the two churches of the Establishment cannot accommodate more than 1,600. There is only one Dissenting place of worship, which is now overflowing, and which unites Christians of almost all denominations of the Evangelical order. Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Episcopalians have for nearly sixty years worshipped God here together in harmony. They are now building a commodious and elegant church, suitable to the wants of the age and the respectability of the locality which, with a minister's residence, will cost 4,500l. Those who can contribute large sums are but very few, but all have done, and are doing according to their ability. The liberality of the fundamental principle of the Church, the union in which they glory, has prohibited them help from the Congregational Chapel Building Society. Although 400l. had been promised by them on loan without interest, it has since been finally refused, as the constitution of the society does not allow any grant to be made to a Church that is not strictly Independent. The Committee, therefore, now turn to the liberal and enlightened friends of Evangelical freedom of every section of the Christian Church, and earnestly ask their aid in a work which has for its object the glory of the Redeemer, the union of Christians, and the accommodation of a constantly increasing neighbourhood.

Amongst numerous Donations already received or promised are the following:—

Rev. W. Isaac, to collect	2500	0	0
Mr. W. Trail, don.	100	0	0
Mr. A. Fountain, to give and collect ..	100	0	0
Mr. C. Jones	50	0	0
J. R. Mills, Esq., Ealing	20	0	0
Richard Yeo, Esq., Ealing	20	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq.	10	0	0
Thomas Farmer, Esq.	10	0	0
Alderman Wire	10	0	0
Lady Havelock	5	0	0
E. Swaine, Esq.	5	0	0
Eusebius Smith, Esq.	5	0	0
Apley Pollatt, Esq.	5	0	0
Counsellor Paine	1	1	0

N.B. Donations will be thankfully received by Mr. W. Trail, No. 1, Wyndham Villas, Ealing, W.; the Rev. William Isaac, Ealing; and Mr. A. Fountain, Ealing.

The OPENING SERVICES will take place (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of September.

THE DIAL! DIAL! DIAL!—TO BE SOLD, SHARES in the DIAL, at Fifty per cent. discount.

Apply, by letter, to John Gill, Messrs. Judd and Glass, Publishers, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—The Board of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 24, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, earnestly appeals for AID to maintain ADDITIONAL BEDS and to meet the urgent applications for relief and care from all parts of the kingdom. The cases already exceed 500 under treatment. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured.

DONATIONS thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and every information given. Bankers:—Union Bank, City; Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

KENSINGTON POTTERIES INFANT and RAGGED-SCHOOLS.

350l. WANTED IMMEDIATELY to REDEEM the FREEHOLD of these most useful Rooms. All who have read "Ragged Homes and how to Mend Them" will know the neighbourhood and admit the claim. A small contribution from many will easily remove the debt. The claim is urgent.

DONATIONS will be thankfully received and any further information given by T. H. Bothamley, Esq., treasurer, 34, Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, or by Captain George Bayly, Hon. Secretary, 8, Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington-park, or Trinity House, Tower-hill.

TO VACANT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.—A GENTLEMAN, temporarily resident in London, of considerable ministerial experience, and of highly acceptable preaching talents, is OPEN to SUPPLY PULPITS vacant by the absence of ministers, or otherwise, in London, or in places easily accessible by rail. References of the highest character.

Address, A. Z., "Noneconformist" Office, 25, Bouverie-street, London.

A VILLAGE PREACHER.—A YOUNG MAN, used to Evangelical exertion, of undenominational Christianity, and of earnest piety and temperance principles, will shortly be at liberty to perform the duties of a VILLAGE PREACHER.

Address, H. G., 36, High-street, Kensington, London, W.

A LADY who has been for several years accustomed to the Care and Tuition of Junior Pupils, wishes for a SITUATION in a Christian Family. Her acquirements are English, French, Piano, Singing, the rudiments of German, and Drawing, if required. A comfortable home being the principal object, a moderate salary only would be expected. Good references.

Address, Bet., Post-office, Bedford-place, Southampton.

A LADY living in a beautiful and healthy situation in the country wishes to RECEIVE into her family a LITTLE GIRL, about eight years of age, to educate with her own daughter, an only child. Great attention will be paid to social comfort, and religious example. Unexceptionable references given and required.

For particulars, apply to X. Y. Z., Post-office, Wimborne, Dorset.

TO EXPORTERS, MERCHANTS, and OTHERS.—The Advertiser, who has had sixteen years business experience, offers an Engagement for any British settlement. Well suited for AGENT, STORE-KEEPER, or TRAVELLER. Good testimonials.

Apply, by letter, P., 14, Hanover-street, Long-acre, London.

WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG PERSON, in her Twentieth year, a SITUATION as an ASSISTANT in a BERLIN or FANCY REPOSITORY.

Address, A. B., 37, Drapery, Northampton.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, who has had some years experience, an ENGAGEMENT as SALESWOMAN for either Counter or Show-room.

Address, P. P., Post-office, Broadstairs, Kent.

DRAPERY.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN of good experience, a SITUATION in the above. Good references. Salary 35l.

Address, W. S., North Cray, Kent.

TO GROCERS and DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN who is desirous to obtain a SITUATION where the GROCERY and DRAPERY is carried on. The advertiser is anxious to meet with a Christian man as Partner after the first six months.

Address, O. P., Ely, Cambridgeshire.

MR. and MRS. FLOYD'S BOARDING HOUSE, 36, ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON, near the General Post-office. Bed, 1s.; Plain Breakfast or Tea, 6d.; Dinner, 1s. The situation is quiet, airy, and central, and the hour for closing is at half-past eleven o'clock.

CHRISTIAN BOARDING-HOUSE.—LADIES or GENTLEMEN requiring BOARD and RESIDENCE, either for a long or short period, may meet with a very comfortable home—21, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, W.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNY.
Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.
Full Particulars promptly supplied.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

ELM HOUSE, CHASE-SIDE, ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX, N.

Miss CHARLTON will have VACANCIES for TWO or THREE PUPILS at the quarter. Terms may be had on application.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. Tidman, the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., Homerton College; the Rev. J. M. Charlton, M.A., President of the Western College; P. Challis, Esq., Alderman; B. Godfrey, Esq., M.D., Enfield; and to parents of pupils.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

No. 6, CLARENCE-TERRACE, SEVEN SISTERS-ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY.

Mrs. B. B. TURNER, assisted by her Daughters and Professors, continues to RECEIVE a few YOUNG LADIES as BOARDERS. Her aim is to impart a liberal and useful education, based on religious principles, and to combine the comforts of home with the necessary discipline of school.

Morning Classes from Half-past Nine till Three.

The ensuing TERM will COMMENCE on the 11th of SEPTEMBER.

References to Ministers and the Parents of Pupils.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World, Exhibition of 1851. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Huby, Twickenham; Rev. — Doxsey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vinos, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Bloemfontein; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing, Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

BEST COALS, 26s.—Gamman, Son, and

Carter respectfully solicit orders for the best Houses' Wallend Coals (screened) at 26s.; Best Second, 24s.; Island, 22s.

Store House Wharf, Ratcliff, and 11, King Edward's-road, Hackney.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL

and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—18, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Bolgrave-place, Finsbury, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-

BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOT.—LBA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMTON WALLEND, the best House Coal is 26s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 24s.; best small, 12s.; 8 1/2 stone, 23s.; second, 22s.; best Clay Cross, 22s.; second, 20s.; Barnsley, 17s.; Hartley's, 17s. 6d. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—To ensure deliveries at the above prices, all orders should be forwarded without delay to LBA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

48, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

JESSE HOBSON, F.R.S., Secretary.

DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.

Offices: 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
From 3, Old Broad-street, to 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Insures against ALL ACCIDENTS, whether Railway or otherwise.

An Annual Payment of 3l. secures 1,000l. at death, accident, or 6d. weekly from injury.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured yearly by accident.

No EXTRA premium for Volunteers.

For further information apply to the Provincial Railway Stations, and to the Head Office.

This Company, without union with any other, compensation

£65,000.

W. J. VIAN,

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.



NEWSPAPER

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL FREEHOLD CEMETERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL £125,000, in 25,000 SHARES of £5 EACH.

10s. on Application, 10s. on Allotment.

The Balance by Monthly Instalments of 10s.

With power to Consolidate into Paid-up Shares.

(Each Share to carry with it a Freehold Land Warrant for a Family Plot, Seven feet Square, sufficient for Two Graves, side by side, and affording space for Eight Interments.)

The value of these Family Plots being Two Guineas each to the general public, it reduces the amount actually paid for the Share to £2. 10s. See Paragraph under the head "Shares."

DIRECTORS:

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SOLICITOR:

George W. O. Dean, Esq., 17, New road-street.

BROKERS:

Messrs. George Harris and Sons, 22, Change-alley.

OFFICE—66, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN.

The purpose of this Company is to establish a Cemetery upon a plan combining economy in the purchase of burial-plots, and liberality in the terms of payment, so as to enable persons in every rank of life to obtain Freehold Places of Burial, where the mortal remains of their families and friends will rest undisturbed and unprofaned by any of those unseemly proceedings too common in many Metropolitan burial places; the exposure of which has filled the public mind with apprehension and dismay.

The strictest attention will be paid to the wishes of all who may bury their friends at this Cemetery, as also to the gravity and solemnity of the rites to be performed.

THE LAND.—The Company has secured a Freehold Estate, ten miles from London, on the Tilbury line of Railway. This Estate comprises 150 acres, situated in that picturesque and retired locality, and is peculiarly adapted for the purpose intended, being reached within a few minutes by rail, while it is also easily accessible by direct roads from the Metropolis, and the surrounding thickly populated districts.

The Estate is high and dry (the soil consisting of fine gravel), and is susceptible of being embellished at a moderate expense. The grounds will be enclosed—Episcopal and Non-conformist Chapels, together with a Superintendent's Residence at once erected—competent Surveyors and Architects engaged to superintend the various contemplated improvements:—provision will be made for the services of a resident Clergyman of the Established Church, and also for a Dissenting Minister, both of whom will always be in attendance; families will, nevertheless, be at liberty to select their own officiating Minister.

Ground will be reserved, and liberal provision made for the convenience of accommodation of Israelites.

CHARGES.—The Cemeteries in the Eastern portion of the Metropolis must shortly be closed, on account of their already overcrowded state; the population has increased by 60,000 within the last twelve months, and the bills of mortality show that upwards of 70,000 die annually.

The present Charges for Ground in this Cemetery have been fixed, so as to meet the means of all; and the mode of disposing of the ground introduces a principle peculiarly suitable for the investments of persons of limited means.

The Land will be divided into 1 lot, sufficient for Two SUPERFICIAL Graves. The FEE IN PERPETUITY for each Family Plot is now Two Guineas; space for a Private Grave in perpetuity, One Guinea. Other Ground will be sold upon a similarly reduced scale.

CATACOMBS, VAULTS, and BRICK GRAVES will also be provided at a greatly reduced cost upon the present minimum charges of other Cemeteries.

FORM OF PAYMENT.—To meet the convenience of those who desire Instalment Payments for Family Plots, a deposit of 2s. 6d. only will be required on subscribing, in acknowledgment of which the Subscribers will receive a certificate. The residue of the payment is to be made in monthly instalments of 2s. 6d. When the sum (Two Guineas) has been fully paid, the Subscriber will receive a deed, securing to himself a FREEHOLD IN PERPETUITY. PRIVATE GRAVES at reduced prices are, as a general rule, to be paid for when ordered; an arrangement, however, for accommodation in the payment may be made on application.

CONVEYANCE.—The Company will provide a Station in London for the reception of Funerals; they will also erect a terminus on the Cemetery itself, and provide appropriate accommodation for the distinct use of mourners. The distance from London is so short that the time by Railway transit will merely occupy a few minutes; and such arrangements will be made with the Railway Company that the lowest fares to and fro may be established.

As before stated, there are excellent public roads leading to the Cemetery from various directions; therefore, for those who prefer it, other modes of conveyance may be adopted.

FUNERALS.—This Company will in no case act as Undertakers, but will confine their operations to providing Cemetery accommodation; they, however, solicit the co-operation of Undertakers, Funeral Societies, and Companies so that they may be enabled to embrace in all their arrangements a general economy and saving; with such view, Undertakers are invited to become Agents, thereby producing a concert of action, to afford mutual and common advantages.

BURIAL PLOTS.—The readiness with which persons in the humbler walks of life practice rigid economy, even submitting to privation to avoid being "Buried by the Parish," and the punctuality with which they contribute to Burial Clubs and similar Societies, furnish certain grounds for calculating that the Plots will be readily taken.

THE FAMILY PLOT signifies a piece of "Freehold" Land capable of affording space for Two Interments, side by side, with a depth sufficient to inter Four Coffins in each space. Such a Plot thus affords, if necessary, accommodation for Eight Interments. Experience proves that a preference exists in the public mind to bury several members of one family in the same grave, while some repugnance may be felt as to the interment of strangers.

General sites for selection will be appropriated from time to time by the Directors of the Company.

SHARES.—The public are invited to subscribe for Shares upon the following terms:—A deposit of 10s. will be required on application, and 10s. on allotment; the balance in monthly payments of 10s. Shareholders who may wish to discontinue the payment of future Calls, may, by giving fifteen days' notice prior to an instalment becoming due, consolidate two or more Shares, upon each of which 50s. has been previously paid, into 50 Shares fully paid; such privilege to terminate at the end of six months from the date of subscription. The first 10,000 Shares will each be entitled to a Freehold Land Warrant for a Family Burial Plot, the holders of which may, at their option, at any time, have the privilege of exchanging

a 5l. paid Share for three Family Plots. The Shares will be denominated Class A and B.

A privilege will also be extended to Shareholders to convert fully-paid Shares into payments for Vaults, Catacombs, Brick Graves, Family and Private Plots. Shares will likewise be received in payment for interments. These Shares will be denominated Class C.

The value of a Family Plot, on unreserved ground, is Two Guineas; this may be sold and transferred by the Shareholder, thereby reducing, by 40 per cent., the actual cost of the Share; an interest upon which may be anticipated at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, while the Share will retain its participation in all other divisions of profits.

From the Dividends now paid by other Cemeteries, comparatively labouring under many disadvantages, and as the records exhibit an increase in the population of over 60,000 per annum, while the bills of mortality return upwards of 70,000 deaths in the same space of time, it is calculated that the Shareholders will not only derive a large annual division of profits while the land is being disposed of, independent of the income derivable from interments, masonry, &c., but the final aggregate will, from the enhanced value of plots, be greatly augmented, and yield a large return for the capital invested.

No Cemetery hitherto placed at the disposal of the public in this country offers such advantages, in point of cost, situation, and facility of access, as that of this Company; whilst the plan of operation which will be pursued supercedes that of any other yet in existence, both in point of economy, and convenience for payment.

Application for Prospectuses in detail, Forms, Shares, and Plots, to be addressed to the MANAGER, at the Offices of the Company,

66, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN,
or to the Brokers, or Solicitor.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

LONDON OFFICE—2, Royal Exchange Buildings.

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FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Capital—Half-a-Million.

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RESIDENT SECRETARY—Hugh Brown Taplin, Esq.

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Life Assurance in every branch, including not only the ordinary advantages given by other companies, but also affording benefits by non-forfeiture of Policies, combined with low rates of Premium.

"Immediate and Deferred Annuities and Endowments granted on very liberal terms, and Reversions purchased.

SPECIAL FEATURE.—Non-forfeiture of Policies. The insurer has the right, on an ordinary Life Policy, after three years, to cease his payments, and obtain a free Policy, for the total amount of Premiums paid, and whatever Bonus may have been added.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

DISCOUNT ON PREMIUMS.—A liberal discount is allowed on insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

The usual commission allowed to Solicitors and others introducing business in this department.

Every information on the business of the Company obtained on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

Application for Agencies requested.

By order, W. P. CLIREHUGH, Manager.
H. B. TAPLIN, London Secretary.

LADIES!—READ THIS!

If you wish to dispense with hoops, and to have your Muslins, Laces, and Linen set off to the best advantage, use the PATENT AUSTRALIAN or PERFECT STARCH. It is used exclusively by her Majesty's Lace Dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham Palace, in most of the Charitable Institutions, and in upwards of One Thousand of the Metropolitan Laundries. See Testimonials. The genuine is signed by the Proprietors.

BRIGGS and Co.,

Licencees and Sole Manufacturers of the

LADIES' LIFE PRESERVER.

Sold Wholesale only at the Works, 20, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W.; and by E. C. Walker and Co., Steam Mills, 28, St. John-street, E.C.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH.

Startling as it may appear, it is nevertheless a melancholy truth that thousands of our fair countrywomen endure years of anguish and frightful disfigurement, too often terminating in the most horrible death, from their garments taking fire. Until lately, the efforts of scientific men to discover a composition harmless in action and simple in use, as a preventive of such fearful calamities, were unavailing. Happily, however, for humanity, the researches of the eminent chemists, Messrs. Vermaun and Oppenheim, have resulted successfully, and their patent, sold as the LADIES' LIFE PRESERVER, may be used in every household, and most completely places even the lightest muslins beyond the danger of accidental combustion.

Send for a Pamphlet, to be had free of BRIGGS and Co., Licencees and Sole Manufacturers (Proprietors of the Patent Australian Starch).

Sold Wholesale only at the Works, 20, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W.; and by E. C. Walker and Co., Steam Mills, 28, St. John-street, E.C.

Agents wanted in every town in the kingdom.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, and ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CHAIRMAN IN LIVERPOOL:

CHARLES TURNER, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF LONDON BOARD:

SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.

At the Annual Meeting of the 10th instant, the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the large accretions of business made annually through a long series of years, which obviously pressed the difficulty of further advance, yet the Fire Premium of the year 1859 was above that of the preceding year, by a larger sum than has been obtained by the increase of any single year since the formation of the Company, excepting the year 1833; disclosing an advance of 30 per Cent. in three years. To this circumstance must be attributed the gratifying announcement that the Accounts for the year show a profit of 42,484. 3s. 4d.

The following figures exhibit the progress of the whole Fire Branch, running over the last ten years:—

	Total Premium received.	Increase of the Year above each preceding one.
1850 ..	£44,027 10 0	.. 49,557 19 8
1851 ..	52,673 5 11	.. 8,645 15 11
1852 ..	76,925 4 2	.. 24,251 18 3
1853 ..	112,564 4 4	.. 35,639 0 2
1854 ..	128,450 11 4	.. 15,885 7 0
1855 ..	130,060 11 11	.. 1,601 0 7
1856 ..	161,733 9 6	.. 31,672 17 7
1857 ..	175,049 4 8	.. 13,315 16 2
1858 ..	196,143 2 6	.. 21,093 17 10
1859 ..	228,314 7 3	.. 32,166 4 9

Placing the Company among the very largest Offices in the Kingdom. Indeed, it is believed that there are now only three Offices in existence which equal it in Fire Revenue.

LIFE BUSINESS.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 775.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1860.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED.....7d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

OLIPHANT OUTSIDER'S LETTERS TO CHURCHMEN.

I.

GREETINGS AND EXPLANATIONS.

FELLOW-CHRISTIANS.—Two or three disadvantages commonly beset a man in opening a correspondence with a numerous class on topics unsuited to their taste. I feel the pressure of them very sensibly as I take my pen in hand to commence this series of letters.

First, I am at some loss to define with precision the circle to whom I wish to address myself. You observe that I have called them "Churchmen" and "Fellow-Christians,"—but I am afraid when you have put both these appellatives together, you will not have gained a clear notion of the particular description of persons I have in my mind's eye in writing. Some men would have designated them "Evangelical Churchmen"—but I object to the use of the distinctive epithet, first, because it has come to be employed in a party sense, and secondly, because it suggests the invidious and erroneous inference that other sections of the Church of England are not evangelical. Now, when I use the generic term "Churchmen," I wish to be understood as comprehending under it members of the Church, as by law established, quite irrespectively of their differences among themselves—High Churchmen, Low Churchmen, and Broad Churchmen, Evangelicals and Tractarians—those, in short, who usually worship and commune with the recognised and authorised Church of which Her Majesty is the head, and Parliament the ultimate arbitrator. Still, these letters will have special reference to a select class of them—from which I exclude the rather large number who, calling themselves Israel, are not of Israel—such as put on their religion, as they put on their dress, merely for show, and because it is the usual thing. It would be useless to claim the attention of such persons to defects in the system to which they adhere, for they care nothing about it except that it is the system of the majority, and especially of the respectable. I will not trouble them. I doubt whether I could, even if I wished to do so. I might as well lecture fashionable ladies on the inconveniences and even dangers of an existing mode of dress, who when they have been got to listen and approve, would dress just as absurdly to-morrow as to-day, unless the fashion had meantime altered.

My business is with conscientious and religious Churchmen—who really believe that the machinery of the English Establishment is, on the whole, well fitted to serve the spiritual ends for which a Church primarily exists, and who care for those ends more than for any other—serious men—godly men—men whose aim and struggle is to form their character, and rule their lives, by the truths of "the glorious Gospel of the blessed God." Not a few of these, I hope, are to be found in every section of the much-divided National Church. As an "outsider," I can discern, as I think, a much larger number of them,

than they themselves can do. I wish it were possible to have more intimate intercourse with them than the inexorable conventionalities of religious society in the present day will allow. I would far rather discuss with them orally and freely the points on which I shall hereafter dilate, than address them in print, formally and controversially. I should like, if the choice were given me, to have all I may feel it my duty to say, and all to which, in my turn, I may be bound to listen, toned down and harmonised by the amenities of social life, and rendered genial by the play and reaction of Christian courtesy. It is much to be lamented that persons of opposite ways of thinking cannot thus, in genuine friendliness, compare their convictions, and sometimes contrive to look at some of the most disputed questions, whether ecclesiastical or theological, from the same standing-place. But it cannot be, it seems—the time is not come for it—religious society would not tolerate it. So if I would speak, I must submit to the less agreeable alternative, and assume the bearing of an antagonist where I would much rather have exercised the freedom of a friend.

You have a right to inquire what object I have in view in this series of letters to you. You may readily suppose they would not appear in the *Nonconformist* newspaper, but for the bearing they are designed to have on the great question of Church Establishments. But I am not about to examine fundamental principles. I leave that work in the hands of the Editor. I am anxious to bespeak your attention to matters much nearer the surface, and far more readily understood. I put aside, for the time being, the Scriptural aspects of the question between yourselves and the advocates of the Voluntary system. I want you to look at the State Church as a piece of mechanism, and to observe how far it connects means and ends together—to accompany me in an inspection of the actual working of it. You know, as well as I do, that theories sometimes look very plausible on paper—beautiful projections of what we take to be sound principles—which utterly break down in practice; and that an apparatus which has been constructed in closest conformity with our knowledge of physical or moral laws, develops, in working, phenomena we had never anticipated, frustrating the very object we had intended to promote. Well, I ask you to do me the favour of going over with me that vast range of ecclesiastical works which we call the Church Establishment—not for the gratification of any idle curiosity—far less to find fault indiscriminately with all we see—but, as serious practical men whose great end is the spiritual well-being of others, to ascertain the adaptation and adaptability of what we observe, to effect the results which it professedly contemplates. If you please, we will move from department to department, and take up for inspection such facts only as are beyond dispute—and as we proceed, we will consider this question only—whether the peculiar mission of the Church of Christ is likely, all things considered, to be best promoted by the means and methods adopted by the Church of England—or whether the uncertainty, the irregularity, and, sometimes, the destructive tendency of its movements, the great waste of its power, and the serious but undesigned collateral evils it occasions, are, and to all appearance must be, such as to hinder more than it advances the purpose for which it was put together.

And now comes my second difficulty. How am I to get these letters into your hands and under your eye? The ordinary channels of information and discussion to which you resort are closed to me. I feel that I address you at considerable disadvantage from the columns of the *Nonconformist*. Nevertheless, those of you who may do me the honour to read these letters, will not, I trust, increase my difficulties, and inordinate your own susceptibility to impression, by asking, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" In Scripture, you know, the answer was, "Come and see." May not I urge the same exhortation? "Come and see," say I—perhaps, you

will see several things that will be anything but agreeable to you, but, surely, if true, not unprofitable. You are religious men, and my object, I assure you, is religion. If I twaddle, cut me, by all means—nobody has any right to bore others with utterances that are not worth attending to—commonplaces that have nothing whatever distinctive in them except in so far as they are variously streaked by personal display. But if you find me using, to the best of my ability, moderate gifts to serve an honest purpose, let me request you to aid me by reflecting that the question I have in hand ought to be one of deep interest, even to you—that it deserves being studied in its more sombre as well as its more attractive aspects—that it cannot be long neglected without bringing more trouble upon devout Churchmen than any timely consideration of it is likely to cause them—and that, in this case, as in most others, courage and wisdom point in the same direction, and show that to face the evil manfully is the surest way of mastering it—and that safety sometimes consists in "taking the bull by the horns."

As to myself, and the spirit in which I write, perhaps the less that is said the better. Loud professions of disinterestedness, purity, or benevolence of motive are always suspected—and very properly so too. I must be judged by my work. But I wish to disclaim all feeling of hostility to those from whom I differ most widely and energetically. It seems to me that it is quite possible for a man to contend earnestly for the faith delivered to him without giving advantage to a single malevolent passion. The fact, even where it is palpable, will be but seldom acknowledged—for we all take reproof, however indirectly it may come to us, as a messenger from an angry rather than a sorrowing heart. I grieve over what strikes me as a wrong and a blunder. I am anxious to show you in what respects, and for what reasons, I view it as a wrong and a blunder. In doing so, I may use strong language, and even betray excited feeling—but surely this does not necessarily imply that my purpose in telling you what I do is an ill-natured purpose. Of any such improper feeling I assure you I am entirely unconscious—and, in the truest sense of the words, I can now subscribe myself,

Fellow-Christians,

Your faithful servant,

OLIPHANT OUTSIDER.

London, September, 1860.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT AND THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

An interesting Parliamentary return has been obtained by Mr. Hadfield, from which it appears that during the five years from 1855 to 1859 burials have taken place in cemeteries provided by Burial Boards in 215 places from which returns have been received; 111,050 of these have taken place in about 844 acres of consecrated ground (the interments in a few of the returns not having been divided), and 46,722 in 630 acres not consecrated. The return contains a reply to the inquiry whether the fees are settled in accordance with 20 and 21 Vic. cap. 80, sect. 17, which section expressly provides that the fees charged by the boards shall be precisely the same in the consecrated and unconsecrated parts of burial grounds, except as to the fees to which the clergy, clerks, and sextons, are entitled in respect to the consecrated ground, in which they are to form an extra charge. The reply is invariably in the affirmative, with the exception that at Rye clerks' fees appear to have been received by, and carried to the credit of the Burial Board; and except, also, that for the City of London Cemetery the fees are fixed by a special act.

The second part of the return shows that in the ten years preceding Dec. 31, 1859, 335,562 burials have taken place in 51 cemeteries not provided by Burial Boards, and from which returns have been made; 202,320 in 273 acres of consecrated ground, and 133,242 in 199 acres not consecrated; also that

in the majority no compensation is paid to clergymen for loss of interment fees in cemeteries. In many instances, however, the information has not been supplied, the parties declining to supply it without remuneration.

This return supplies decisive evidence of the progress which is being made in the attainment of religious equality in connexion with the burial of the dead. Not only have Dissenters a considerable proportion of ground allotted to them for burials, at which their own ministers may officiate, but they have shown a disposition to avail themselves of the right. Considering the prejudice against the use of unconsecrated ground, which has been carefully fostered by interested parties, the extent to which it has been used during the last few years must be considered satisfactory. It may also be expected that the number of interments in such ground will increase as the public make the discovery that it affords the only means of escape from the exactions of clergymen and parochial officials.

MORE ECCLESIASTICAL JOBBING.

(From the *Liberator*.)

Let not the bishops be the scape-goats for all the financial sins of the Establishment; for our lay-politicians have not a much greater sense of responsibility in administering the wealth of the Establishment. Why, just at this very time the Prime Minister has perpetrated another Ecclesiastical job—a cathedral job, too—just as bad in its way as the York Deanery business, although it has not elicited a word of comment.

The death of a canon of Westminster Abbey has lately been announced. We never before heard of the Rev. Edward Repton, and all that the newspapers tell us about him is that—

He was appointed to it in 1838, by Lord Melbourne. The canonry is worth 1,000*l.* a-year, with a house, and is in the gift of the Crown. By Canon Repton's death two other livings become vacant, namely, the vicarage of Shoreham, near Sevenoaks, worth 470*l.* a-year, with a house, in the gift of the dean and canons of Westminster; and the incumbency of St. Philip's Church, Regent-street, diocese of London, worth 400*l.* a-year.

Here was a clergyman with two "livings," one in London and another in Kent, bringing in 870*l.* a-year, and yet Lord Melbourne gave him another thousand—one thousand eight hundred and seventy pounds a-year! Do the optimists of the Establishment say that that was undoubtedly an abuse, but that "the abuse of a thing is no argument against its right use?" But what if the abuse is perpetuated?—what if Lord Palmerston follows as near as he can in the footsteps of the easy-going Lord Melbourne, and appoints as successor to a pluralist who has wasted 22,000*l.* of the public money attached to a canonry, another pluralist who will do the same thing, if his life last long enough? That is precisely what has happened. Even while the York scandal is exciting public anger, it is stated "that the vacant canonry of Westminster has been conferred by Lord Palmerston on one of the Queen's chaplains, the Rev. Evan Nepean, rector of Heydon, Norfolk (314*l.* a-year), and perpetual curate of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, in the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square (700*l.* a-year)."

Is this one of the rewards of learning and distinguished usefulness to which the Bishop of London refers, in defending the existence of useless cathedral dignitaries? The *Guardian* says that "the appointment is understood to be a reward for former services in connexion with the *Royal Family*," and not to the Church, to learning, or to religion. On the face of it the transaction is the giving away of 600*l.* a-year—the death having brought about a reduction of the income—to a pluralist who professes to take charge of the spiritual interests of the inhabitants of Heydon in Norfolk, and the fashionable attendants at Grosvenor Chapel, London. Yet the very same newspaper which announces the nomination contains the following suggestive advertisement:—

ENDOWMENT OF POOR LIVINGS.—The Lord hath ordained that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel.—1 Cor. ix. According to the reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners there are between 6,000 and 7,000 livings in England and Wales whose gross annual income is less than 200*l.* The poverty of the clergy is a hindrance to their usefulness, and to the efficiency of the whole Church. The Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in populous places earnestly appeals to the wealthy laity of England and Wales to help their fund for assisting in the endowment of poor livings.

Thus, while 600*l.* a-year of existing endowments is flung away to a royal chaplain, the "wealthy laity" are coolly asked to subscribe for new endowments of poor livings, and are reminded, in true voluntary fashion, that "they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel!"

EASTER DUES DEMONSTRATION AT ACCRINGTON.

On Friday a special session of county magistrates was held at the Court House, Accrington, with reference to the case of "The Vicar of Whalley v. John Newton and William Cronshaw," who had refused to pay the Easter dues demanded of them, for the two years last past. Great interest had been excited throughout the whole of the locality, especially as an organisation numbering some 2,000 members had been brought in operation, having for

its object the overthrow of the Easter dues; and long before the commencement of the proceedings the Court House and the various avenues leading thereto were densely crowded.

After some observations from Mr. Samuel Pope, of Salford, who appeared for the defendants, Mr. Kay rose to support the claim made by the Vicar of Whalley. After a lengthened statement by the latter, Mr. Pope said it seemed to him, with the consent of those with whom he had consulted, the most convenient course that such formal proof should be given as to entitle the parties to a decision from the bench, understanding of course that he (Mr. Pope) offered as little obstruction at that stage as possible. It was agreed that the case should be taken to a court of appeal. The case was proved, and the Court decided that the dues must be paid.

In the evening of the same day a public demonstration against the imposition of Easter dues was held in the Peel Institute, Accrington. There was a numerous audience, which was largely composed of the working classes. On the platform were the Rev. C. Williams and the Rev. J. Haley; Messrs. Entwistle, Dobson, Harrison, Massey, Newton, Cronshaw, Ramsbottom, and other gentlemen. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Bury.

It appeared, from a statement read by the secretary, that the association already numbered 2,000 members.

Mr. DOBSON moved, and Mr. BRADLEY seconded, the adoption of the report. The latter said he was always willing to pay for his own parsons, because he liked to hear them. Let every man support his own parson. (Cheers.) If the Church could not stand on its own legs, let it drop. (Laughter and loud cheers.) If the parson had not a salary sufficient to enable him to get enough to eat, let him come to his (the speaker's) house, and he would give him a dinner and a rare glass from the pump.

The Rev. C. WILLIAMS, in supporting the resolution, said that the opponents of Easter dues were to be congratulated on that morning's decision.

Mr. Kay's case was far from being better, and was absolutely worse than he expected it would be. (Hear, and cheers.) He (the rev. speaker) felt more confident of success than he did when he stood on that platform on Monday evening, July 23; because he then thought he saw two or three weak points in the committee's own case. He waited at the hearing to hear what Mr. Kay would have to say on those supposed weak points of law; and behold, they waxed strong, and he observed that the very statutes which Mr. Kay thought settled the question, never mentioned Easter offerings at all. They mentioned obventions, certainly. A man might say that obventions meant Easter offerings, but let it be proved. Let them not be led astray. Mr. Kay did not attempt to prove it. There was not a statute in the laws of England that said "Easter offerings." They could not find the words "Easter offerings" or "Easter dues" on the statute books of Great Britain and Ireland. He would say in answer to Mr. Kay and the clergy—"You depend upon the legatine laws; these laws were passed by Roman Catholic priests, sitting with the legate of the Pope of Rome; they are the laws of the parsons, to which laws the people of England never had consented." If it was true that these laws did form part of the laws of England, he (the speaker) had to say it was high time they were rid of them, for they were born of Popish priests, and intended to tyrannise over men's souls. Here was a Protestant clergyman coming to an English court of justice, and saying, "If you would know the foundation of my claim, go not to Protestant laws, not even the laws that had been agreed upon by the Parliament of England, but 'to the legatine laws.'" The committee reserved their case, for they knew they had no chance at Accrington, had they proved it there ever so clearly. The magistrates would have given a decision against them; the bias was undeniable; it was a pre-judged question in fact. It was not worth while to waste powder and shot that morning—these they reserved until they could do some damage to the foe, and that was the right way to go to work. He would not tell what their defence would be; that would be giving information to the enemy; to avoid that was one of the arts of war. His own opinion formed after considerable study and some consultation was, they had a better case than that to which they listened that morning. There were many weak points in Mr. Kay's speech, and some contradictions; and it led them, notwithstanding its ability, to see the weakness of their opponents' cause. Some said "These dues are a trifle; why resist them?" But 56*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* was not a trifle; and those dues would be worth 1,000*l.* in a few years. Fifty years ago they were worth 20*l.* Let them take Accrington, and see how these Easter offerings had grown; in 1851 they were worth 43*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; this year 60*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; and in the same ratio of increase they would be worth 100*l.* by the end of the present century. During the last fifty years they had increased 500 per cent. in Accrington alone. Let them look at the injustice of these offerings being paid over to those church ministers. They belonged to the Haslingden poor-law union. The offerings were intended as payment to the clergy for work done; at any rate that was the defence before them. But who were the people who supplied that union with places of worship? Let their Church friends look at that question. There were 52 chapels, and only 11 churches, being a majority of 41 places of worship in favour of the Dissenters. The Baptists alone had 14 places of worship, the Wesleyans 13, the Primitive Methodists even had 10, so that the Church was in a miserable minority in the Haslingden union, and did not make so much provision for the people as did the Dissenters. Seeing that they did not provide for the increase of population, they had no right to charge upon that increase for work not done. (Hear, and cheers.) They were in a minority, also, in point of numbers. There were 10,048 chapel attendants, but only 3,604 church attendants, being a majority of some 6,000 or more attendants on Dissenting places of worship, in the Haslingden union. What did the Church clergymen do for the moral and spiritual good of the people that they wish to exact those Easter dues from them? He thought nothing at all. (Cheers.) As to the plea of poverty of the incumbent of Altham, Mr. Bradley had put it very

properly before the meeting. If he was poor let him be helped; but by whom was he to be helped? Was the Church of England such a poor church that it needed their help to support its ministers? It was very far from being a poor church. The other day, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London attended a meeting of charity, and the Archbishop of Canterbury descanted upon the poverty of the working clergy. It was not a lack of money that made this poverty, but the want of a proper distribution amongst the poor curates. (Cheers.) The property was consumed by pluralists, by single individuals who did little work, and it was this which made the clergy poor. Their Church friends asked them if they would rob the poor man of his living. They would tell them to go to their bishops rolling in wealth, to their deans living in luxury, to their pluralists who were taking the pay for some six or seven livings, and at the same time spending nine months out of the twelve in holiday making. These were the men who drew the money which ought to eke out the curate's salary; and they were the men who really and truly robbed the working clergy of the Church of England. (Loud applause.) The matter ought to be put in this way before their Church friends. Was the meeting aware of the fact that the 6,500,000 in the Church of England cost 9,000,000*l.*, while the 20,000,000 of professed Christians in other churches cost only 8,999,000*l.*? It was a fact that the clergy of the Church of England received more money than all the clergy of all the countries of Europe put together. Yet they pleaded their poverty. They would tell these to put their houses in order, and if they saw a brother clergyman lacking money, they would tell them to put their hands in their purses and help them, like honest men and Christians. (Cheers.)

The report was then adopted with acclamation.

The Rev. JOSEPH HAYLEY moved the second resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting compulsory payments for religious purposes are contrary to the Word of God, and opposed to civil and religious liberty.

They had abundant reasons to congratulate themselves at the result of their canvass. Never in the history of their town had there ever been a society formed which in so short a time had become so strong. They promised in some time to raise a society of 1,000 persons, but in a week or so after they had double that number—men of all shades of political and religious opinions. He concluded by urging them to be firm, and to play the part of Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen, and turn their blind eye to all flags of retreat, and place their open eye to the success of the movement. (Cheers.) He meant to stand with the last man in this movement, whether it were a brief or long-protracted struggle. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. JAMES FENWICK seconded the resolution. Alluding to the threats which had been made by the vicar and his party, he asked how they could ascend their places in the church, and hypocritically ask God to "forgive them that trespass against us." (Applause.) And he urged his audience to oppose the impost with all their vigour.

The Rev. W. STUBBS supported the resolution, considering that Easter dues were contrary to the will of God, and contrary to the religious consciences of the people. (Hear, hear.) He had never paid them. He had been frequently threatened with legal proceedings, but had always succeeded in convincing the gatherer that it was an obnoxious and unjust impost to members of another religious section. In fact, he had got Church people to admit they would pay no such tax in behalf of another religious body.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and amid applause.

Mr. THOMAS TATTERSALL rose to move:—

That this meeting, approving of the appeal from the decision of the Accrington magistrates in the Easter Due case, to the Quarter Sessions, at Preston, pledges itself to support the committee of the Anti-Easter Due Association, by a liberal contribution to its funds.

It was a practical resolution, and spoke of the sinews of war. Without these there was nothing done anywhere. They did not meet there that night to protest against any religious body, but to protest against being robbed. (Cheers.) Those who did not protest deserved to be robbed. (Laughter.) They had got free trade in commerce, but they wanted free trade in religion. (Applause.) They had never made any agreement to pay those dues, and they had no right to pay them. They had had reforms in nearly all things, and they must have a reform with regard to those obnoxious Easter dues.

The Rev. W. ROBINSON seconded the resolution. He would ask them if they were prepared to bear with the manner in which the exactions were made. He would ask their ecclesiastical oppressors if they had forgot the principles of Protestantism. It only remained to the public to contribute their mite for the suppression of the evil. It was the bringing together of their mites which would strike terror to the heart of the vicar.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, and instantly a forest of hands were uplifted. On the contrary being put, not a single opponent was found.

The Rev. C. WILLIAMS then suggested that the supporters of the proposition should announce the amount of their subscriptions. Several at once gave in their names, and on its being discovered that much time would be occupied, it was agreed to proceed receiving subscriptions on the conclusion of the other business.

Mr. MASSEY, or, as he was termed, "Martyr Massey," proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which, being seconded by Mr. W. CRONSHAW, was carried with acclamation.

Numbers of the assembly placed themselves in front of the platform and threw their contributions before the chairman and others of the committee who received them, placing their names on the subscription list.—The proceedings then concluded.

THE LAITY AND CHURCH-RATES.—The "Committee of Laymen," in their simplicity, continue to call attention to the awkward fact that they have not during the whole period of their official existence received a tenth part of the money which the opponents of Church-rates contribute in a single year. The list of contributions towards the proposed fund for 1860-61 reveals another suggestive fact. Of the twelve names which it contains only three are those of laymen; or, to speak exactly, only one, for two are women! The laity, in fact, have no desire to constitute an archidiaconal tail; and after recent revelations of ecclesiastical money-spending we should think they will be less disposed than ever to fight what is, after all, a clerical battle. —*The Liberator*.

CHURCH-RATES AT CROYDON.—On Saturday the magistrates at Croydon were occupied for some hours in hearing several summonses for Church-rates which had been issued against some ratepayers of the parish, in consequence of their refusal to pay this rate for the last two or three years. The parties were defended by Mr. Bennett, of Serjeants' Inn. The solicitor for the churchwardens, Mr. William Drummond, stated that thirty-seven summonses had been issued, and that he would try the cases by selecting that against Mr. Herbert Skeats. In consequence of Croydon being under a local act, he said that he would not trouble the magistrates with any argument as to the validity of the rates that had been made, but simply prove the liability of the persons to pay. He thought that it was a misapplication, and not an exercise of conscience, for persons to refuse to pay Church-rates. If they wanted the law to be altered they should go to the Legislature; as it was, they were obstructing the stream of justice in its regular channel. Mr. Bennett objected that the summonses must be dismissed in consequence of the provisions of Jervis's Act limiting the period of information before justices to six months. The magistrates, after a long consultation, agreed to take note of this exception. Mr. Bennett then objected that the summonses had been issued under the local act, whereas the local act gave the vestry no power to make a rate. He was going on to question the validity of the rate itself, when the magistrates—after the chairman had offered to pay Mr. Skeats' rate out of his own pocket, in order to stop further proceedings—decided to adjourn the case for a fortnight. They would give no decision, however, as to the remainder of the summonses until all the other cases before the court had been heard, when they decided to adjourn them all for the same period. It is the intention of the defendants to carry their cases up to the highest court, if necessary, so satisfied are they as to the irregularity of the summonses and the badness of the rates themselves. The proceedings before the magistrates were characterised by a great deal of heat and temper, and the action of the churchwardens has caused great excitement in the parish. This is the first time that any Church-rate has been carried before a court of justices in Croydon for argument.

GIFT OF 30,000L. FOR CHURCHES.—The *English Churchman* states that three new churches are to be built in Tyne-mouth, in addition to the three already existing, so that the parish will comprise six incumbencies. The new parishes will be endowed with 200L. per annum each. To carry out this plan, the Duke of Northumberland (who is a large owner), contributes the munificent sum of 30,000L. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners will make a grant of a similar amount.

THE BISHOP AND THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Bishop of Norwich was applied to a few days since to become a patron of the approaching musical festival in his cathedral city. His lordship, however, again adopted the course which he pursued when a similar appeal was made to him in 1857—that is to say, he sent a courteous refusal, alleging conscientious scruples as his reason. The bishop objects to the associations connected with some of our leading professionals being allied with performances nominally in the cause of charity.

PICTORIAL "ALTAR" PIECES.—The *Bristol Times* states that Mr. D. G. Rosetti is executing for Llandaff Cathedral an altar-piece, a triptych. In the centre compartment is the Virgin, with her new-born infant in the manger. A kneeling angel presents a kneeling king and a kneeling shepherd, a ring of angels looking on the manger from the outside. On the left side is the youthful David preparing to fight Goliath; on the right, David in manhood, king, in the costume of a mediæval knight, playing his harp. The whole triptych measures about five feet high by nine feet long.

EPISCOPAL VOLUNTARIISM AT BIRMINGHAM.—"A matter-of-fact man" writes to the *Star*:—It will be remembered that both the Rev. Dr. Miller and the Hon. and Rev. G. Yorke, when examined before the Lords' committee on Church-rates, expressed themselves in most lugubrious terms as to the difficulty experienced in obtaining money for church repairs, and the probability that the churches would, as a consequence, be seriously out of repair. But an incident has since occurred which shows, either that the episcopal voluntaries of the town have improved since last year, or that the rev. witnesses have not done their liberality justice; for I understand that Dr. Miller, on a Sunday in the present month, asked for 200L. for repairs, &c., and that the collection realised no less than 336L.

A LIBERAL WESLEYAN.—As Methodists, we may be permitted to take some pride in recording the great event in the town of Hull. The Mayor of that borough is a Wesleyan, the Sheriff a Primitive Methodist. Mr. Zachary Pearson, the Mayor, has just presented to the burgesses a park of seven-and-twenty acres of freehold land, which cost him six

thousand pounds. He is also a large contributor to the expense of laying it out. At the same time, we hear of him as giving a thousand pounds towards a new Wesleyan chapel, besides five hundred pounds presented by his wife. To the restoration of the church of Holy Trinity, a venerable fabric, he offers a hundred pounds. Mr. Pearson was educated as a poor boy at the Trinity-house School, and, by Divine favour, has been the architect of his own fortunes, beginning as a small sea-boy and ending in being a large ship-owner. His worship appears to have appointed the Rev. J. W. Greaves as his "chaplain!" —*Wesleyan Times*.

PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF THE PAPAL POWER.—The *London Weekly Register* (a Roman Catholic organ) is informed from Paris by a correspondent who "has had an interview with General Guyon" (lately in command of the French garrison in the Eternal City), that the General openly "despairs of any remnant of territory being left under Church rule, save and except what forms the suburbs of Rome, and that the famous imperial pamphlet, limiting his Holiness to the Vatican and a garden is, in his opinion, likely to prove prophetic." At the same time, says the Catholic journal, it is one thing to take territory and temporal power from the Pope, and quite another to overthrow the Papal system.

THE CANONGATE ANNUITY-TAX.—Mr. Duncan McLaren has written a letter to a contemporary, in which he states that, through "a happy blunder in the recent Act, the annuity-tax formerly leviable in the parish of Canongate has been unintentionally repealed, and without providing any substitute." He says:—"The explanation is, that the recent Act abolishes the annuity-tax within the royalty of the city of Edinburgh, and that since the passing of the Act for extending the royalty of the city, in 1856, the parish of Canongate is part and parcel of the city of Edinburgh, and consequently that the annuity-tax formerly leviable therein is repealed, by the same words which repeal the annuity-tax formerly leviable within the old royalty of Edinburgh." Mr. McLaren proceeds at great length to vindicate his opinion by quotations from the Act just passed as bearing upon old Acts, from which he also quotes, and by arguments founded on the various statutes referred to; concluding as follows:—"These facts add additional strength to the argument that, by the Lord Advocate's blundered Annuity-tax Act, the parish of Canongate has been freed for ever from the obnoxious impost to which it had been subjected for 197 years." —*Scottish Press*.

THE DARK SIDE OF REVIVALS.—The *Perth Advertiser*, speaking of these meetings at Perth, says:—"We are sorry to hear that two who attended our Perth meetings have been taken to Murphy's Asylum, labouring under religious mania." An Irish correspondent of the *Freeman* writes:—

I have been shocked all over the North at the multitude of spirit-stores. It is no unusual thing to find them side by side to the number of six or seven! In one street of Belfast you may count fifteen. In the city of Armagh, with a population of 10,000, they amount to nearly 100. But Ballymena bears away the dishonourable palm. For its 7,000 inhabitants it has 101 spirit-stores. The extent to which whisky drinking is carried is truly fearful. If you rise early enough, and sit at your window opposite the spirit-store, you may see how Paddy begins the day. One after another, the tailor, the shoemaker, the smith, the carpenter, go silently slinking in, tip off their noggin, and as silently return, like a funeral procession, or a file of criminals marching to the scaffold. Paddy's glass is not "social." You do not often see clusters of men in these spirit-stores. I have been grievously troubled by the boozing propensities of English villagers, and "the song of the drunkard" has often distracted my Saturday night meditations; but I am horrified at the drinking customs of Ireland. The Revival undoubtedly checked the drinking habits all over the North; but they seem to be returning again, though, it may still be hoped, not with the same vehemence.

AN OUT-AND-OUT CHURCH.—The following extraordinary story, says the *Preston Chronicle*, was revealed in committee on the Removal of Benefices Bill:—"There is a city parish called St. Martin Outchurch, the church of which was one of thirteen that escaped the great fire of London. When the fire had been extinguished, and the churches came to be rebuilt, an Act of Parliament was passed, in the reign of Charles II., called the Fire Act, regulating the tithes and rates with which the restored churches were to be endowed. No one thought of the escaped thirteen, but, as a matter of course, the same rates and tithes were subsequently levied upon all. For two centuries this arrangement remained undisturbed, until, in an unlucky day, the Rev. Mr. Deane was inducted into the living of St. Martin Outchurch. The value of the living was 500L. a-year, with which the modest Mr. Deane was perfectly satisfied, until at last, having married his daughter to a solicitor, the latter discovered that the Fire Act did not apply to St. Martin Outchurch, that church not having been burned, but that the rates and tithes were leviable under a previous statute of Henry VIII., which fixed the parson's tithe at 2s. 9d. in the pound on the rental. We need hardly remind our readers that rents have risen considerably in St. Martin Outchurch, in the interval between the reign of Henry VIII., when the houses were few and of wood, and that of Queen Victoria, when they had been replaced by such buildings as the Baltic Coffee House, and some of the largest assurance offices and banking houses in the city. A demand was made by Mr. Deane, through his solicitor, for 500L. a-year, with arrears, from the Baltic Coffee House alone, which it was subsequently offered to compromise for 250L., but a polite intimation was added that if this reasonable demand were not at once complied with, the statute of Henry VIII. would be forthwith put in force.

The whole parish was at once thrown into a state of the utmost alarm, whilst the rector fancied he was going to get as much out of one tenement, as his whole benefice had previously been worth, when, unhappily for him, Mr. Bouverie introduced his Removal of Benefices Bill, and an opportunity was thus given for bringing this nice little affair before Parliament."

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. J. BATEY, of Roohdale, has accepted an unanimous and cordial invitation to become assistant to the Rev. J. Graham, and the special missionary of the Christian Instruction Society, connected with Craven Chapel, London, where he will preach every Sabbath afternoon, commencing with the 23rd inst.

WESLEY PLACE CHAPEL, GREAT HORTON.—The Rev. W. Whiteley (late of London), having received and accepted the call to become the pastor of this church (Wesleyan Reformers), a social tea meeting of the church and congregation to receive him was held on Saturday last. A large number assembled. After tea, Mr. Thomas Myers was called upon to preside, and introduced the Rev. W. Whiteley, who addressed the meeting at considerable length, giving a brief sketch of his past life, an account of his call to the office and work of the ministry, and concluded by asking the members to let him have their sympathies and prayers, as well as their united efforts in assisting to carry on the work of God in this large and populous village. Other brethren followed, offering suitable remarks, after which the meeting separated, much pleased and edified. The rev. gentleman will enter upon his ministerial duties on the first Sunday in October. —*Bradford Advertiser*.

IRON CHURCHES are coming very much into vogue. A few days ago an extensive new iron church in the Carlton-road, Kilburn, in the parish of Willesden, was opened in the presence of a very large concourse of people, among whom were several of the clergy and others of distinction, including the Bishop of London, and the minister (the Rev. Joseph Irving, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford). It was erected by the Messrs. Tupper and Company, of Moorgate-street, under the immediate and entire supervision of Mr. Brown, one of the firm, and its opening, it is believed, will be a great and necessary benefit to the immediate neighbourhood. A few days previously, an iron church was opened in Clipstone-street, for the religious improvement of a degraded and negligent population thickly inhabiting that neighbourhood. It is erected on a piece of ground situate at the bottom of a yard having a wide entrance from the street which connects Great Portland-street with Cleveland-street, and will accommodate 250 persons. Its cost has been almost entirely defrayed by the residents in Trinity district, Marylebone, the parish in which the church is erected.

ALBION-ROAD CHAPEL, HAMMERSMITH.—RECOGNITION SERVICES.—On Tuesday, August 28th, interesting services were held in the above place on the occasion of the Rev. E. Whiting Finch being welcomed as the recognised pastor of the church and congregation worshipping there. An eloquent and impressive sermon was preached in the afternoon, from Jeremiah xvii, 5—8, by the Rev. Charles Bateman, of Newmarket, after which the ministers and friends took tea in the school-room adjoining, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. At seven o'clock a public meeting was held in the spacious chapel, which was well filled by a highly-respectable audience, composed of members of all the churches and congregations, in the immediate locality, illustrating practically the beauty of Christian union. The Rev. Dr. Leechman presided, and after conducting devotional exercises, and making some pertinent remarks on the object of the meeting, introduced Mr. Finch to the meeting, who made a statement of his views of Christian truth and church government. Addresses were then delivered on appropriate subjects by some of the ministerial brethren on the platform, amongst whom were heard the Revs. R. Macbeth, Charles Shakespeare, Charles Bateman, Thomas Fullgames, William Isaac, Samuel Green, — James (of Cheshunt College), together with the office-bearers of the church, all of whom spoke of and to the newly-settled pastor in the most kind and encouraging terms. The meeting, which was felt to be of a solemn and instructive character, terminated by votes of thanks to the chairman, and to the ladies and friends who had prepared for the entertainment of the visitors, singing a hymn, and the benediction by the pastor elect.

REVIVAL SERVICES AT DUNDEE.—The *Dundee Courier* says:—"The revival services in the Barrack-park, which were begun on Sunday evening, were continued on Monday and Tuesday. The Monday meeting commenced at eleven in the morning, and continued until near four in the afternoon. The attendance varied from one to about two thousand. As on Sunday evening, the addresses were very short, about twenty minutes long, and they consisted exclusively of earnest appeals to the unconverted. The addresses were listened to with attention by the congregation, many of whom, as on the previous evening, seemed to be seriously impressed. There was a good deal of moaning and crying, but we did not hear of any cases of 'striking down.' Clergymen were going amidst the congregation distributing religious tracts, and speaking to those who seemed to be more than usually affected with what they heard. The addresses were alternated with devotional exercises, in which prayers, by

in the majority no compensation is paid to clergymen for loss of interment fees in cemeteries. In many instances, however, the information has not been supplied, the parties declining to supply it without remuneration.

This return supplies decisive evidence of the progress which is being made in the attainment of religious equality in connexion with the burial of the dead. Not only have Dissenters a considerable proportion of ground allotted to them for burials, at which their own ministers may officiate, but they have shown a disposition to avail themselves of the right. Considering the prejudice against the use of unconsecrated ground, which has been carefully fostered by interested parties, the extent to which it has been used during the last few years must be considered satisfactory. It may also be expected that the number of interments in such ground will increase as the public make the discovery that it affords the only means of escape from the exactions of clergymen and parochial officials.

MORE ECCLESIASTICAL JOBBING. (From the *Liberator*.)

Let not the bishops be the scape-goats for all the financial sins of the Establishment; for our lay-politicians have not a much greater sense of responsibility in administering the wealth of the Establishment. Why, just at this very time the Prime Minister has perpetrated another Ecclesiastical job—a cathedral job, too—just as bad in its way as the York Deanery business, although it has not elicited a word of comment.

The death of a canon of Westminster Abbey has lately been announced. We never before heard of the Rev. Edward Repton, and all that the newspapers tell us about him is that—

He was appointed to it in 1838, by Lord Melbourne. The canonry is worth 1,000*l.* a-year, with a house, and is in the gift of the Crown. By Canon Repton's death two other livings become vacant, namely, the vicarage of Shoreham, near Sevenoaks, worth 470*l.* a-year, with a house, in the gift of the dean and canons of Westminster; and the incumbency of St. Philip's Church, Regent-street, diocese of London, worth 400*l.* a-year.

Here was a clergyman with two "livings," one in London and another in Kent, bringing in 870*l.* a-year, and yet Lord Melbourne gave him another thousand—one thousand eight hundred and seventy pounds a-year! Do the optimists of the Establishment say that that was undoubtedly an abuse, but that "the abuse of a thing is no argument against its right use?" But what if the abuse is perpetuated?—what if Lord Palmerston follows as near as he can in the footsteps of the easy-going Lord Melbourne, and appoints as successor to a pluralist who has wasted 22,000*l.* of the public money attached to a canonry, another pluralist who will do the same thing, if his life last long enough? That is precisely what has happened. Even while the York scandal is exciting public anger, it is stated "that the vacant canonry of Westminster has been conferred by Lord Palmerston on one of the Queen's chaplains, the Rev. Evan Nepean, rector of Heydon, Norfolk (314*l.* a-year), and perpetual curate of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, in the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square (700*l.* a-year)."

Is this one of the rewards of learning and distinguished usefulness to which the Bishop of London refers, in defending the existence of useless cathedral dignitaries? The *Guardian* says that "the appointment is understood to be a reward for former services in connexion with the *Royal Family*," and not to the Church, to learning, or to religion. On the face of it the transaction is the giving away of 600*l.* a-year—the death having brought about a reduction of the income—to a pluralist who professes to take charge of the spiritual interests of the inhabitants of Heydon in Norfolk, and the fashionable attendants at Grosvenor Chapel, London. Yet the very same newspaper which announces the nomination contains the following suggestive advertisement:—

ENDOWMENT OF POOR LIVINGS.—*The Lord hath ordained that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel.*—1 Cor. ix. According to the reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners there are between 6,000 and 7,000 livings in England and Wales whose gross annual income is less than 200*l.* The poverty of the clergy is a hindrance to their usefulness, and to the efficiency of the whole Church. The Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in populous places earnestly appeals to the wealthy laity of England and Wales to help their fund for assisting in the endowment of poor livings.

Thus, while 600*l.* a-year of existing endowments is flung away to a royal chaplain, the "wealthy laity" are coolly asked to subscribe for new endowments of poor livings, and are reminded, in true voluntary fashion, that "they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel!"

EASTER DUES DEMONSTRATION AT ACCRINGTON.

On Friday a special session of county magistrates was held at the Court House, Accrington, with reference to the case of "The Vicar of Whalley v. John Newton and William Cronshaw," who had refused to pay the Easter dues demanded of them, for the two years last past. Great interest had been excited throughout the whole of the locality, especially as an organisation numbering some 2,000 members had been brought in operation, having for

its object the overthrow of the Easter dues; and long before the commencement of the proceedings the Court House and the various avenues leading thereto were densely crowded.

After some observations from Mr. Samuel Pope, of Salford, who appeared for the defendants, Mr. Kay rose to support the claim made by the Vicar of Whalley. After a lengthened statement by the latter, Mr. Pope said it seemed to him, with the consent of those with whom he had consulted, the most convenient course that such formal proof should be given as to entitle the parties to a decision from the bench, understanding of course that he (Mr. Pope) offered as little obstruction at that stage as possible. It was agreed that the case should be taken to a court of appeal. The case was proved, and the Court decided that the dues must be paid.

In the evening of the same day a public demonstration against the imposition of Easter dues was held in the Peel Institute, Accrington. There was a numerous audience, which was largely composed of the working classes. On the platform were the Rev. C. Williams and the Rev. J. Haley; Messrs. Entwistle, Dobson, Harrison, Massey, Newton, Cronshaw, Ramsbottom, and other gentlemen. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Bury.

It appeared, from a statement read by the secretary, that the association already numbered 2,000 members.

Mr. DOBSON moved, and Mr. BRADLEY seconded, the adoption of the report. The latter said he was always willing to pay for his own parsons, because he liked to hear them. Let every man support his own parson. (Cheers.) If the Church could not stand on its own legs, let it drop. (Laughter and loud cheers.) If the parson had not a salary sufficient to enable him to get enough to eat, let him come to his (the speaker's) house, and he would give him a dinner and a rare glass from the pump.

The Rev. C. WILLIAMS, in supporting the resolution, said that the opponents of Easter dues were to be congratulated on that morning's decision.

Mr. Kay's case was far from being better, and was absolutely worse than he expected it would be. (Hear, and cheers.) He (the rev. speaker) felt more confident of success than he did when he stood on that platform on Monday evening, July 23; because he then thought he saw two or three weak points in the committee's own case. He waited at the hearing to hear what Mr. Kay would have to say on those supposed weak points of law; and behold, they waxed strong, and he observed that the very statutes which Mr. Kay thought settled the question, never mentioned Easter offerings at all. They mentioned obventions, certainly. A man might say that obventions meant Easter offerings, but let it be proved. Let them not be led astray. Mr. Kay did not attempt to prove it. There was not a statute in the laws of England that said "Easter offerings." They could not find the words "Easter offerings" or "Easter dues" on the statute books of Great Britain and Ireland. He would say in answer to Mr. Kay and the clergy—"You depend upon the legatine laws; these laws were passed by Roman Catholic priests, sitting with the legate of the Pope of Rome; they are the laws of the parsons, to which laws the people of England never had consented." If it was true that these laws did form part of the laws of England, he (the speaker) had to say it was high time they were rid of them, for they were born of Popish priests, and intended to tyrannise over men's souls. Here was a Protestant clergyman coming to an English court of justice, and saying, "If you would know the foundation of my claim, go not to Protestant laws, not even the laws that had been agreed upon by the Parliament of England, but 'to the legatine laws.'" The committee reserved their case, for they knew they had no chance at Accrington, had they proved it there ever so clearly. The magistrates would have given a decision against them; the bias was undeniable; it was a pre-judged question in fact. It was not worth while to waste powder and shot that morning—these they reserved until they could do some damage to the foe, and that was the right way to go to work. He would not tell what their defence would be; that would be giving information to the enemy; to avoid that was one of the arts of war. His own opinion formed after considerable study and some consultation was, they had a better case than that to which they listened that morning. There were many weak points in Mr. Kay's speech, and some contradictions; and it led them, notwithstanding its ability, to see the weakness of their opponents' cause. Some said "These dues are a trifle; why resist them?" But 569*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* was not a trifle; and those dues would be worth 1,000*l.* in a few years. Fifty years ago they were worth 201*l.* Let them take Accrington, and see how these Easter offerings had grown; in 1851 they were worth 43*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; this year 60*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; and in the same ratio of increase they would be worth 100*l.* by the end of the present century. During the last fifty years they had increased 500 per cent. in Accrington alone. Let them look at the injustice of these offerings being paid over to those church ministers. They belonged to the Haslingden poor-law union. The offerings were intended as payment to the clergy for work done; at any rate that was the defence before them. But who were the people who supplied that union with places of worship? Let their Church friends look at that question. There were 52 chapels, and only 11 churches, being a majority of 41 places of worship in favour of the Dissenters. The Baptists alone had 14 places of worship, the Wesleyans 13, the Primitive Methodists even had 10, so that the Church was in a miserable minority in the Haslingden union, and did not make so much provision for the people as did the Dissenters. Seeing that they did not provide for the increase of population, they had no right to charge upon that increase for work not done. (Hear, and cheers.) They were in a minority, also, in point of numbers. There were 10,048 chapel attendants, but only 3,604 church attendants, being a majority of some 6,000 or more attendants on Dissenting places of worship, in the Haslingden union. What did the Church clergymen do for the moral and spiritual good of the people that they wish to exact these Easter dues from them? He thought nothing at all. (Cheers.) As to the plea of poverty of the incumbent of Altham, Mr. Bradley had put it very

properly before the meeting. If he was poor let him be helped; but by whom was he to be helped? Was the Church of England such a poor church that it needed their help to support its ministers? It was very far from being a poor church. The other day, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London attended a meeting of charity, and the Archbishop of Canterbury descended upon the poverty of the working clergy. It was not a lack of money that made this poverty, but the want of a proper distribution amongst the poor curates. (Cheers.) The property was consumed by pluralists, by single individuals who did little work, and it was this which made the clergy poor. Their Church friends asked them if they would rob the poor man of his living. They would tell them to go to their bishops rolling in wealth, to their deans living in luxury, to their pluralists who were taking the pay for some six or seven livings, and at the same time spending nine months out of the twelve in holiday making. These were the men who drew the money which ought to eke out the curate's salary; and they were the men who really and truly robbed the working clergy of the Church of England. (Loud applause.) The matter ought to be put in this way before their Church friends. Was the meeting aware of the fact that the 6,500,000 in the Church of England cost 9,000,000*l.*, while the 20,000,000 of professed Christians in other churches cost only 8,999,000*l.*? It was a fact that the clergy of the Church of England received more money than all the clergy of all the countries of Europe put together. Yet they pleaded their poverty. They would tell these to put their houses in order, and if they saw a brother clergyman lacking money, they would tell them to put their hands in their purses and help them, like honest men and Christians. (Cheers.)

The report was then adopted with acclamation.

The Rev. JOSEPH HAYLEY moved the second resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting compulsory payments for religious purposes are contrary to the Word of God, and opposed to civil and religious liberty.

They had abundant reasons to congratulate themselves at the result of their canvass. Never in the history of their town had there ever been a society formed which in so short a time had become so strong. They promised in some time to raise a society of 1,000 persons, but in a week or so after they had double that number—men of all shades of political and religious opinions. He concluded by urging them to be firm, and to play the part of Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen, and turn their blind eye to all flags of retreat, and place their open eye to the success of the movement. (Cheers.) He meant to stand with the last man in this movement, whether it were a brief or long-protracted struggle. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. JAMES FENWICK seconded the resolution. Alluding to the threats which had been made by the vicar and his party, he asked how they could ascend their places in the church, and hypocritically ask God to "forgive them that trespass against us." (Applause.) And he urged his audience to oppose the impost with all their vigour.

The Rev. W. STUBBS supported the resolution, considering that Easter dues were contrary to the will of God, and contrary to the religious consciences of the people. (Hear, hear.) He had never paid them. He had been frequently threatened with legal proceedings, but had always succeeded in convincing the gatherer that it was an obnoxious and unjust impost to members of another religious section. In fact, he had got Church people to admit they would pay no such tax in behalf of another religious body.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and amid applause.

Mr. THOMAS TATTERSALL rose to move:—

That this meeting, approving of the appeal from the decision of the Accrington magistrates in the Easter Due case, to the Quarter Sessions, at Preston, pledges itself to support the committee of the Anti-Easter Due Association, by a liberal contribution to its funds.

It was a practical resolution, and spoke of the sinews of war. Without these there was nothing done anywhere. They did not meet there that night to protest against any religious body, but to protest against being robbed. (Cheers.) Those who did not protest deserved to be robbed. (Laughter.) They had got free trade in commerce, but they wanted free trade in religion. (Applause.) They had never made any agreement to pay those dues, and they had no right to pay them. They had had reforms in nearly all things, and they must have a reform with regard to those obnoxious Easter dues.

The Rev. W. ROBINSON seconded the resolution. He would ask them if they were prepared to bear with the manner in which the exactions were made. He would ask their ecclesiastical oppressors if they had forgot the principles of Protestantism. It only remained to the public to contribute their mite for the suppression of the evil. It was the bringing together of their mites which would strike terror to the heart of the vicar.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, and instantly a forest of hands were uplifted. On the contrary being put, not a single opponent was found.

The Rev. C. WILLIAMS then suggested that the supporters of the proposition should announce the amount of their subscriptions. Several at once gave in their names, and on its being discovered that much time would be occupied, it was agreed to proceed receiving subscriptions on the conclusion of the other business.

Mr. MASSEY, or, as he was termed, "Martyr Massey," proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which, being seconded by Mr. W. CRONSHAW, was carried with acclamation.

Numbers of the assembly placed themselves in front of the platform and threw their contributions before the chairman and others of the committee who received them, placing their names on the subscription list.—The proceedings then concluded.

THE LAITY AND CHURCH-RATES.—The "Committee of Laymen," in their simplicity, continue to call attention to the awkward fact that they have not during the whole period of their official existence received a tenth part of the money which the opponents of Church-rates contribute in a single year. The list of contributions towards the proposed fund for 1860-61 reveals another suggestive fact. Of the twelve names which it contains only three are those of laymen; or, to speak exactly, only one, for two are women! The laity, in fact, have no desire to constitute an archidiaconal tail; and after recent revelations of ecclesiastical money-spending we should think they will be less disposed than ever to fight what is, after all, a clerical battle. —*The Liberator*.

CHURCH-RATES AT CROYDON.—On Saturday the magistrates at Croydon were occupied for some hours in hearing several summonses for Church-rates which had been issued against some ratepayers of the parish, in consequence of their refusal to pay this rate for the last two or three years. The parties were defended by Mr. Bennett, of Serjeants' Inn. The solicitor for the churchwardens, Mr. William Drummond, stated that thirty-seven summonses had been issued, and that he would try the cases by selecting that against Mr. Herbert Skeats. In consequence of Croydon being under a local act, he said that he would not trouble the magistrates with any argument as to the validity of the rates that had been made, but simply prove the liability of the persons to pay. He thought that it was a misapplication, and not an exercise of conscience, for persons to refuse to pay Church-rates. If they wanted the law to be altered they should go to the Legislature; as it was, they were obstructing the stream of justice in its regular channel. Mr. Bennett objected that the summons must be dismissed in consequence of the provisions of Jervis's Act limiting the period of information before justices to six months. The magistrates, after a long consultation, agreed to take note of this exception. Mr. Bennett then objected that the summons had been issued under the local act, whereas the local act gave the vestry no power to make a rate. He was going on to question the validity of the rate itself, when the magistrates—after the chairman had offered to pay Mr. Skeats' rate out of his own pocket, in order to stop further proceedings—decided to adjourn the case for a fortnight. They would give no decision, however, as to the remainder of the summonses until all the other cases before the court had been heard, when they decided to adjourn them all for the same period. It is the intention of the defendants to carry their cases up to the highest court, if necessary, so satisfied are they as to the irregularity of the summonses and the badness of the rates themselves. The proceedings before the magistrates were characterised by a great deal of heat and temper, and the action of the churchwardens has caused great excitement in the parish. This is the first time that any Church-rate has been carried before a court of justices in Croydon for argument.

GIFT OF 30,000L. FOR CHURCHES.—The *English Churchman* states that three new churches are to be built in Tynemouth, in addition to the three already existing, so that the parish will comprise six incumbencies. The new parishes will be endowed with 200L. per annum each. To carry out this plan, the Duke of Northumberland (who is a large owner), contributes the munificent sum of 30,000L. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners will make a grant of a similar amount.

THE BISHOP AND THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Bishop of Norwich was applied to a few days since to become a patron of the approaching musical festival in his cathedral city. His lordship, however, again adopted the course which he pursued when a similar appeal was made to him in 1857—that is to say, he sent a courteous refusal, alleging conscientious scruples as his reason. The bishop objects to the associations connected with some of our leading professionals being allied with performances nominally in the cause of charity.

PICTORIAL "ALTAR" PIECES.—The *Bristol Times* states that Mr. D. G. Rosetti is executing for Llandaff Cathedral an altar-piece, a triptych. In the centre compartment is the Virgin, with her new-born infant in the manger. A kneeling angel presents a kneeling king and a kneeling shepherd, a ring of angels looking on the manger from the outside. On the left side is the youthful David preparing to fight Goliath; on the right, David in manhood, king, in the costume of a mediæval knight, playing his harp. The whole triptych measures about five feet high by nine feet long.

EPISCOPAL VOLUNTARISM AT BIRMINGHAM.—“A matter-of-fact man” writes to the *Star*:—It will be remembered that both the Rev. Dr. Miller and the Hon. and Rev. G. Yorke, when examined before the Lords' committee on Church-rates, expressed themselves in most lugubrious terms as to the difficulty experienced in obtaining money for church repairs, and the probability that the churches would, as a consequence, be seriously out of repair. But an incident has since occurred which shows, either that the episcopal voluntaries of the town have improved since last year, or that the rev. witnesses have not done their liberality justice; for I understand that Dr. Miller, on a Sunday in the present month, asked for 200L. for repairs, &c., and that the collection realised no less than 336L.

A LIBERAL WESLEYAN.—As Methodists, we may be permitted to take some pride in recording the great event in the town of Hull. The Mayor of that borough is a Wesleyan, the Sheriff a Primitive Methodist. Mr. Zachary Pearson, the Mayor, has just presented to the burgesses a park of seven-and-twenty acres of freehold land, which cost him six

thousand pounds. He is also a large contributor to the expense of laying it out. At the same time, we hear of him as giving a thousand pounds towards a new Wesleyan chapel, besides five hundred pounds presented by his wife. To the restoration of the church of Holy Trinity, a venerable fabric, he offers a hundred pounds. Mr. Pearson was educated as a poor boy at the Trinity-house School, and, by Divine favour, has been the architect of his own fortunes, beginning as a small sea-boy and ending in being a large ship-owner. His worship appears to have appointed the Rev. J. W. Greaves as his “chaplain!” —*Wesleyan Times*.

PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF THE PAPAL POWER.—The *London Weekly Register* (a Roman Catholic organ) is informed from Paris by a correspondent who “has had an interview with General Gayon” (lately in command of the French garrison in the Eternal City), that the General openly “despairs of any remnant of territory being left under Church rule, save and except what forms the suburbs of Rome, and that the famous imperial pamphlet, limiting his Holiness to the Vatican and a garden is, in his opinion, likely to prove prophetic.” At the same time, says the Catholic journal, it is one thing to take territory and temporal power from the Pope, and quite another to overthrow the Papal system.

THE CANONGATE ANNUITY-TAX.—Mr. Duncan McLaren has written a letter to a contemporary, in which he states that, through “a happy blunder in the recent Act, the annuity-tax formerly leviable in the parish of Canongate has been unintentionally repealed, and without providing any substitute.” He says:—“The explanation is, that the recent Act abolishes the annuity-tax within the royalty of the city of Edinburgh, and that since the passing of the Act for extending the royalty of the city, in 1856, the parish of Canongate is part and parcel of the city of Edinburgh, and consequently that the annuity-tax formerly leviable therein is repealed, by the same words which repeal the annuity-tax formerly leviable within the old royalty of Edinburgh.” Mr. McLaren proceeds at great length to vindicate his opinion by quotations from the Act just passed as bearing upon old Acts, from which he also quotes, and by arguments founded on the various statutes referred to; concluding as follows:—“These facts add additional strength to the argument that, by the Lord Advocate's blundered Annuity-tax Act, the parish of Canongate has been freed for ever from the obnoxious impost to which it had been subjected for 197 years.” —*Scottish Press*.

THE DARK SIDE OF REVIVALS.—The *Perth Advertiser*, speaking of these meetings at Perth, says:—“We are sorry to hear that two who attended our Perth meetings have been taken to Murphy's Asylum, labouring under religious mania.” An Irish correspondent of the *Freeman* writes:—

I have been shocked all over the North at the multitude of spirit-stores. It is no unusual thing to find them side by side to the number of six or seven! In one street of Belfast you may count fifteen. In the city of Armagh, with a population of 10,000, they amount to nearly 100. But Ballymena bears away the dishonourable palm. For its 7,000 inhabitants it has 101 spirit-stores. The extent to which whisky drinking is carried is truly fearful. If you rise early enough, and sit at your window opposite the spirit-store, you may see how Paddy begins the day. One after another, the tailor, the shoemaker, the smith, the carpenter, go silently slinking in, tip off their noggins, and as silently return, like a funeral procession, or a file of criminals marching to the scaffold. Paddy's glass is not “social.” You do not often see clusters of men in these spirit-stores. I have been grievously troubled by the boozing propensities of English villagers, and “the song of the drunkard” has often distracted my Saturday night meditations; but I am horrified at the drinking customs of Ireland. The Revival undoubtedly checked the drinking habits all over the North; but they seem to be returning again, though, it may still be hoped, not with the same vehemence.

AN OUT-AND-OUT CHURCH.—The following extraordinary story, says the *Preston Chronicle*, was revealed in committee on the Removal of Benefices Bill:—“There is a city parish called St. Martin Outchurch, the church of which was one of thirteen that escaped the great fire of London. When the fire had been extinguished, and the churches came to be rebuilt, an Act of Parliament was passed, in the reign of Charles II., called the Fire Act, regulating the tithes and rates with which the restored churches were to be endowed. No one thought of the escaped thirteen, but, as a matter of course, the same rates and tithes were subsequently levied upon all. For two centuries this arrangement remained undisturbed, until, in an unlucky day, the Rev. Mr. Deane was inducted into the living of St. Martin Outchurch. The value of the living was 500L. a-year, with which the modest Mr. Deane was perfectly satisfied, until at last, having married his daughter to a solicitor, the latter discovered that the Fire Act did not apply to St. Martin Outchurch, that church not having been burned, but that the rates and tithes were leviable under a previous statute of Henry VIII., which fixed the parson's tithe at 2s. 9d. in the pound on the rental. We need hardly remind our readers that rents have risen considerably in St. Martin Outchurch, in the interval between the reign of Henry VIII., when the houses were few and of wood, and that of Queen Victoria, when they had been replaced by such buildings as the Baltic Coffee House, and some of the largest assurance offices and banking houses in the city. A demand was made by Mr. Deane, through his solicitor, for 500L. a-year, with arrears, from the Baltic Coffee House alone, which it was subsequently offered to compromise for 250L., but a polite intimation was added that if this reasonable demand were not at once complied with, the statute of Henry VIII. would be forthwith put in force.

The whole parish was at once thrown into a state of the utmost alarm, whilst the rector fancied he was going to get as much out of one tenement, as his whole benefice had previously been worth, when, unhappily for him, Mr. Bouverie introduced his Removal of Benefices Bill, and an opportunity was thus given for bringing this nice little affair before Parliament.”

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. J. BATEY, of Rochdale, has accepted an unanimous and cordial invitation to become assistant to the Rev. J. Graham, and the special missionary of the Christian Instruction Society, connected with Craven Chapel, London, where he will preach every Sabbath afternoon, commencing with the 23rd inst.

WESLEY PLACE CHAPEL, GREAT HORTON.—The Rev. W. Whiteley (late of London), having received and accepted the call to become the pastor of this church (Wesleyan Reformers), a social tea meeting of the church and congregation to receive him was held on Saturday last. A large number assembled. After tea, Mr. Thomas Myers was called upon to preside, and introduced the Rev. W. Whiteley, who addressed the meeting at considerable length, giving a brief sketch of his past life, an account of his call to the office and work of the ministry, and concluded by asking the members to let him have their sympathies and prayers, as well as their united efforts in assisting to carry on the work of God in this large and populous village. Other brethren followed, offering suitable remarks, after which the meeting separated, much pleased and edified. The rev. gentleman will enter upon his ministerial duties on the first Sunday in October. —*Bradford Advertiser*.

IRON CHURCHES are coming very much into vogue. A few days ago an extensive new iron church in the Carlton-road, Kilburn, in the parish of Willesden, was opened in the presence of a very large concourse of people, among whom were several of the clergy and others of distinction, including the Bishop of London, and the minister (the Rev. Joseph Irving, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford). It was erected by the Messrs. Tupper and Company, of Moorgate-street, under the immediate and entire supervision of Mr. Brown, one of the firm, and its opening, it is believed, will be a great and necessary benefit to the immediate neighbourhood. A few days previously, an iron church was opened in Clipstone-street, for the religious improvement of a degraded and negligent population thickly inhabiting that neighbourhood. It is erected on a piece of ground situate at the bottom of a yard having a wide entrance from the street which connects Great Portland-street with Cleveland-street, and will accommodate 250 persons. Its cost has been almost entirely defrayed by the residents in Trinity district, Marylebone, the parish in which the church is erected.

ALBION-ROAD CHAPEL, HAMMERSMITH.—RECOGNITION SERVICES.—On Tuesday, August 28th, interesting services were held in the above place on the occasion of the Rev. E. Whiting Finch being welcomed as the recognised pastor of the church and congregation worshipping there. An eloquent and impressive sermon was preached in the afternoon, from Jeremiah xvii. 5—8, by the Rev. Charles Bateman, of Newmarket, after which the ministers and friends took tea in the school-room adjoining, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. At seven o'clock a public meeting was held in the spacious chapel, which was well filled by a highly-respectable audience, composed of members of all the churches and congregations, in the immediate locality, illustrating practically the beauty of Christian union. The Rev. Dr. Leechman presided, and after conducting devotional exercises, and making some pertinent remarks on the object of the meeting, introduced Mr. Finch to the meeting, who made a statement of his views of Christian truth and church government. Addresses were then delivered on appropriate subjects by some of the ministerial brethren on the platform, amongst whom were heard the Revs. R. Macbeth, Charles Shakespeare, Charles Bateman, Thomas Fullgames, William Isaac, Samuel Green, — James (of Cheshunt College), together with the office-bearers of the church, all of whom spoke of and to the newly-settled pastor in the most kind and encouraging terms. The meeting, which was felt to be of a solemn and instructive character, terminated by votes of thanks to the chairman, and to the ladies and friends who had prepared for the entertainment of the visitors, singing a hymn, and the benediction by the pastor elect.

REVIVAL SERVICES AT DUNDEE.—The *Dundee Courier* says:—“The revival services in the Barrack-park, which were begun on Sunday evening, were continued on Monday and Tuesday. The Monday meeting commenced at eleven in the morning, and continued until near four in the afternoon. The attendance varied from one to about two thousand. As on Sunday evening, the addresses were very short, about twenty minutes long, and they consisted exclusively of earnest appeals to the unconverted. The addresses were listened to with attention by the congregation, many of whom, as on the previous evening, seemed to be seriously impressed. There was a good deal of moaning and crying, but we did not hear of any cases of ‘striking down.’ Clergymen were going amidst the congregation distributing religious tracts, and speaking to those who seemed to be more than usually affected with what they heard. The addresses were alternated with devotional exercises, in which prayers, by

special request, were offered up for unregenerate husbands, wives, parents, and children, the prayers for parents being frequent. The parishes of Kinfauna, Errol, and St. Madoes were also specially prayed for, the supplication being that the work of Divine grace might be begun in these places. There was a children's meeting on the ground, but it was not numerously attended. Children's hymns were sung, and the addresses were level to the capacity of the juvenile mind. In the evening, prayer-meetings were held in the Corn Exchange Hall, and in the churches of the Rev. Messrs. Borwick, Ewing, and Macdougall. They were well attended. The services were conducted by the gentlemen who officiated in the morning. On Tuesday the services were again commenced in the Barrack-park, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and were of a similar character as on the previous day.

SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION FOR SONS OF MINISTERS, BIRMINGHAM.—The ninth anniversary of this society was held at Cannon-street Chapel, Birmingham, on Friday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Walsall, occupied the chair, supported by Rev. Charles Vince, Rev. I. Lord, Rev. T. Mills, Rev. D. A. Owen, Rev. W. Hanson, Rev. Arthur O'Neill, Rev. T. H. Morgan, &c. The report stated that the youths whose instruction the society promotes are placed under the care of the Rev. T. H. Morgan, at his establishment at Shireland Hall, near this town. The committee are pledged to no particular school, but are free to place those for whose education they are responsible under any one whom they may see fit to select for that trust. Forty-seven pupils were under the care of the society last quarter. The reports of the examiners (Rev. Dr. Temple, head master of Rugby, and the Rev. S. Manning, of Frome), were set out in the report, and appeared to give great satisfaction to the meeting, as was also the case with the announcement that three of the pupils had obtained Oxford University certificates of merit at the recent middle-class examination. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Rev. T. Mills, who gave a pleasing statement of the advantages derived from the institution. The Rev. C. Vince then moved the thanks of the meeting to the examiners, Dr. Temple and Mr. Manning. The resolution being duly seconded, was unanimously adopted by the meeting. The usual appointment of the committee and officers for the ensuing year was then made, and a resolution was adopted, inviting G. F. Muntz, Esq., to accept the office of treasurer, and the Rev. W. Davies, of Smethwick, to be honorary secretary of the society, that office having been resigned by Mr. Morgan, who was elected as a member of the committee of the institution. A vote of thanks to Mr. Morgan for his services was moved by Dr. Gordon, seconded by the Rev. I. Lord, minister of Cannon-street Chapel, and carried with acclamation. A similar compliment to the chairman closed the proceedings.

Correspondence.

THE IRISH REVIVALS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Having recently returned from a visit to Ireland, I should like, with your kind permission, to furnish your readers with a few jottings in reference to the results and progress of the "Revival" in that land.

Like many others who heard of the great movement last year, I was anxious to know whether the results were such as would justify the conclusions which had been formed by many excellent men amongst us who favoured us with reports of what they had seen and heard. I have, amongst other places, called at Banbridge, Belfast, Ballyrune, Straid, Ballymena, Coleraine, and Portluth, and I am happy to say that in every place the work of God is progressing in a very high degree.

It has been supposed by many, and affirmed by some, that a very large defection has taken place amongst the converts who were added to the churches last year. From personal and minute inquiry I am able to declare that such is not the case.

I have not met with a minister of any denomination who could conscientiously estimate the declension at 5 per cent; in fact, at Ballymena, and Straid, and Coleraine, the declension has not been 2 per cent. Of nearly 300 members added to Mr. Moore's church (Presbyterian), not more than two have manifested signs of unsteadfastness, and in Mr. Bain's church, at Straid (Congregational), of 100 members added, none have swerved from their profession. During my visit I made a point of inquiry of all persons, car-drivers, farmers, shopkeepers, as well as ministers, whether the work had stood, and the nearly universal testimony was, that it was a real blessing and a permanent good.

"Is religion advancing?" said I to an intelligent car-driver at Ballyrune. "O yes," he replied. "But how is it?" I rejoined, "that we hear little of the Revival now?" "It is progressing silently and without observation," was the reply, "and that is best, sir."

"Can you," said I, "personally attest the benefits of the movement?" "Oh, yes," said he, "I was converted to God last year, and so was my brother. Ah! sir, he was nine days in the most intense agony of soul—the pains of hell got hold upon him."

Even men who professed nothing were very decided as to the change which had come over the people.

In the county of Down, it was my privilege to witness, and to take part in some interesting services in connexion with a beloved friend who accompanied me, a gentleman of high social position in the City of London.

Calling on the Rev. W. Eccles, the devoted and energetic pastor of the Baptist church in Banbridge, we were invited to accompany him to an open-air service in an out of the way place called Edenagarry, about ten English miles distant.

On arriving at the spot we found a large concourse of people assembled. At least 500 persons, though where

they came from was to me a mystery, for there were not twenty cottages within sight.

The service, which was held in a field (the rain had poured down in floods the previous night), was commenced by Mr. Eccles with a beautifully appropriate prayer. I addressed the people from the "Choose ye this day whom you will serve." The addresses were calm in tone, but earnest in spirit,—yet not more so than an ordinary ministrations at home. But the effect! Never shall I forget that. During the service three persons were stricken after the manner of last year. They were, however, judiciously removed, and the service proceeded to the close without the least confusion. The Rev. W. Griffiths, of Biggleswade, concluded with an impressive prayer. Before we left the ground, which was nearly nine o'clock, we were requested to sing, "Rock of Ages." We sang it with great fervour, and before we had finished another young person was "stricken."

We now moved off to our carriage, and had taken our seats, when another request was made, that we would sing another hymn. We sang, "Just as I am, without one plea," and after that, "There is a fountain filled with blood." While we were singing two females were stricken down at my side. I had now a full opportunity of hearing their cries, and of witnessing their conduct. There could be no mistake. As soon as they were supported, I heard this prayer in tones such as I never heard before, "Oh, Jesus, save me; I am a lost and guilty sinner, but thy precious blood cleanseth from all sin."

Said I to myself, this must surely be of God—for the wicked one would never put such a prayer into human lips. It was nearly ten o'clock when we left the spot, and even then the people lingered, so intense is the desire to hear the Gospel of Christ.

On a subsequent evening we held a service in a blacksmith's shop, in the town of Banbridge. And what a service! The place was filled with the poorest of the poor, and though the clock struck eleven (p.m.), and the service had lasted three hours, the people were unwilling to go home.

About twelve o'clock that night, Mr. Eccles was sent for to see a poor man who had been "stricken" on reaching his cottage. The apostolic man hastened to the house, and found the doors crowded by people who had been attracted by the piercing cries of the man for mercy and salvation. On listening at the window he heard a neighbour reading the parable of the prodigal son, and expounding it, with a view of imparting some consolation. The following is a specimen which caught the minister's ear:—"Ye need not be so sad man; did not the Father run and meet the poor lost one? and if he did that, he will just run and meet ye, poor prodigal as ye have been, now ye are returning."

Nor was this the only result of that remarkable service in the smithy, for I have since heard that several others were awakened, and have found peace with God.

Passing from Banbridge, let me mention our visits to Straid. Mr. Bain, of this place, has been honoured of God to effect a remarkable work in this romantic locality. Educated for the Presbyterian ministry, he left it twenty years ago, and formed a Congregational church. He began with three persons. But God has blessed him. Twice has his church been enlarged, and even at the present time enlargement is in progress. For three days and three nights Mr. Bain was prevented the enjoyment of his bed during the late Revival, and frequently 3,000 persons have listened to the Gospel from his lips. He has been worked almost to death, and a pity it is that some real help has not been afforded to this devoted man.

By the way, what has the Irish Evangelical Society been about in not responding to the cry of this excellent minister? I find that more than 500*l.* were raised last year as a special fund to help the society's station in Ireland, and yet nothing in the shape of *real aid* has been afforded to this, one of the most interesting stations in connexion with the society. Good Mr. Bain is sorely discouraged, as he sees a harvest to be reaped, and no assistance furnished him to gather it in.

On the whole, then, the work in Ireland is a good work. Chapels and churches in every direction are requiring enlargement.

The weather has been most unpropitious for open-air preaching; but I am persuaded that if the weather should continue fine, and a hundred good men and true could invade Ulster, and preach the Gospel to the outlying districts, scenes similar to those witnessed last year would again appear.

I forbear to write more, fearing to trespass on your space, or else I should like to refer to the great work which is going on at Dublin and Kingstown.

September 1, 1860.

I am, yours very truly,
L. E. A.

HOMES FOR YOUNG WOMEN.—The Association for the Christian and Domestic Improvement of Young Women was formed to provide lodgings, at a moderate price, having something of the character of homes, for the many young women who, whether employed or seeking employment in London, are often in a position of dangerous and comfortless isolation. The association has been in operation for some years, and a recent prospectus states that it has now open four "homes"—the North London (in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square), the West London (in Great Marlborough-street), the Crawford-street Home, and the East Central (in Chatham-place, Blackfriars). In these houses respectable young women may obtain a safe temporary lodging at very moderate rates. In the Crawford-street establishment the cost of board and lodging is only 5*s.* a-week. Combined with these homes, there are arrangements for providing moral and religious instruction to the inmates, by means of Bible-classes. The society wishes to extend its operations through other districts of the metropolis, and makes a strong appeal to the support of the Christian public. The Earl of Shaftesbury is president of the society, and the council of management includes the names of the Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess of Ducie, and the Hon. Mrs. A. Kinnaird. The bankers of the association are Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall-mall.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE NEAPOLITAN REVOLUTION.

GARIBALDI'S PROGRESS.

The *Opinione* of Turin publishes the following telegram, dated Naples, Sept. 1:—"Garibaldi has arrived at Monteleone. Part of the Royal troops have fraternised with the insurgents, and part have been dispersed. The province of Salerno has risen in insurrection to the cry of 'Long live Victor Emmanuel!' The enthusiasm of the population is extraordinary. The Royal troops who had been sent to reinforce the garrison of Monteleone have retired upon Avellino. The Minister Pianelli has assembled 20,000 men at Salerno, under the command of Generals Bosco and Barbalonga. Another military camp is being formed at Avellino. Garibaldi was marching upon Salerno. He had succeeded in transporting his whole army to the mainland."

We have now tidings from the English correspondents with Garibaldi brought down to August 25. The latest dates are from Villa San Giovanni. The following is a detailed account of the capture of Reggio and its fort:—

The object was to get possession of the higher part of the town and of the hills. The chief attack, under Garibaldi himself, was, therefore, made in that direction, while Bixio operated against the centre, towards the bridge; and the column to the left advanced by the seashore. Whether the Neapolitans were resolved from the first not to fight very desperately, or whether they were discouraged by some other circumstance, at any rate they gave way soon in the centre and on their right. On the left alone they attempted some resistance. Garibaldi, with a few men, had taken possession of a *cascina* opposite to their position until a sufficient reinforcement could be brought up to charge with the bayonet. At the first attempt the Neapolitans gave way, and the column entered the town, chasing before it the Neapolitans, who fled in all hurry towards the opposite end of Reggio. In the meantime Bixio had likewise entered by the main street to the Piazza of the Duomo, cutting off the retreat of the Neapolitans who had been before him. Arrived at the Piazza, the latter went off towards the higher part of the town to the right, and when debouching by a transverse street into the upper street, which runs parallel to the main street, they fell in with Garibaldi's column. The Volunteers prepared to attack, but were prevented by Garibaldi, who thought they were coming over. The Neapolitans, instead of coming over, took to running, followed by ours, and were taken prisoners in batches of twenty and thirty, while the rest dispersed and made their way towards San Giovanni. The town was thus clear in less than two hours from the time the first fire began. The fort alone remained. The losses had been trifling on both sides. They would have been more serious, and perhaps would have prevented success, had the Neapolitan steamers, of which there were not less than seven, done as they did at Palermo. But they had evidently orders not to fire on the town. They merely sent a few shot and shell towards the road while the column was advancing, but ceased firing as soon as the latter had entered the town. Besides this their attention was soon called to another point. Cosens had got everything ready for a descent on the coast of Calabria from the Faro Point at the first notice of the attack on Reggio. Ninety boats full of men were waiting for this movement in the lake, where they escaped the notice of the only Neapolitan steamer which had remained towards the entrance of the Straits, the others being engaged at Reggio. As soon as the first cannon shots were heard from Reggio sixty of the boats started, and made a rush for the other side, when they were quickly followed by the thirty others. Both the steamers from Reggio and the one from above made a race to overtake the boats, but all they could do was to send shots on to the beach and shatter the empty boats, while the troops they contained took a position on the heights. Besides, they had soon to think of their own safety, for the Faro batteries began to open. All the firing which we watched from Messina with such anxiety did no harm on our side, and probably little on the other. Except a big shell, believed to be a 13-inch, which burst above one of the batteries without hitting any one, literally not a single Neapolitan shot ever reached the Sicilian shore. Our artillerymen, of course, stoutly maintain that their shot told more than once, that they set on fire some bushes on the opposite shore, and that they disabled one steamer at least. As a truthful chronicler, I must say that they seem all safe.

While this intermezzo of the bold move of Cosens was going on at the Faro, Garibaldi, having driven the Neapolitans out of the town, took measures to blockade the fort of Reggio. All these shore forts have their real line of defence towards the sea, while comparatively little attention is paid to the land side. Thus, with the fort of Reggio, three sides of it are closely surrounded by houses, and only that looking to the sea is free, while the heights above look completely into it. All the issues having been occupied, as well as some of the houses, one of those desultory firings began which rarely lead to anything except a number of wounded on both sides. Among those who suffered on this occasion was Bixio, the Commander of the brigade, who was grazed by a ball on the left forearm. The fort answered with grape and round shot until about 11 a.m. The column under Missori arrived, and went up to the heights. Being mostly composed of good rifle shots, the Neapolitans soon left their guns on the platform and retired into the casemates. The Commander himself was mortally wounded by a bullet in the breast, and soon after the white flag appeared on the fort of Reggio.

The terms made were those which were given at Milazzo—the garrison to evacuate with arms and baggage, leaving behind all the *matériel* of the fort. These conditions might seem too favourable, but it must be recollected that time is a great agent in Garibaldi's combinations, and a thousand stand of arms, or a thousand prisoners, more or less, cannot come into comparison with it.

As it was, the spoil was not bad,—eight field pieces, with horses, and all; six 32-pounders; 18 position-

guns, from 18 to 24-pounders; two Paixhan's 10-inch guns; 500 stand of arms, a quantity of coals, ammunition, and provisions, besides a number of horses and mules.

The losses which the Neapolitans had sustained in the action are reckoned at 120 men *hors de combat*. The Garibaldians had to deplore the death of a noble young officer, Lieutenant Camerini, from Sernide, and that of eight men belonging to Bixio's brigade. Two Calabrese officers, Cuzzocrea and Plotino, were also wounded in the last attack on the castle. The moral results of this victory were decisive. The whole of the Calabrese side of the straits soon became Garibaldi's. All the forts surrendered including that of Scylla.

The next advance was made towards Campo, where was stationed General Milandis, with a Neapolitan brigade of 2,500 men, well provided with artillery. By a strategic manœuvre that force was outflanked. Garibaldi then sent to General Milandis two officers, Count Treccchi and Major Vecchi, summoning him to surrender:—

A flag of truce was hoisted, and the two officers proceeded to the enemy's camp. They found it in a state of total demoralisation, for some of the soldiers were shouting out, "Long live Garibaldi!" "Long live Italy!" Milandis denied at first he was in such a bad condition as the two officers told him he was, and answered that he could not give an answer before he had referred to Lieutenant Viale, the military commander of Calabria Ultra. Four hours' delay was therefore asked for by him and granted without difficulty. It was, however, arranged that the chief of Milandis' staff, accompanied by two officers, should proceed to Garibaldi's camp, and discuss with the general the conditions of the capitulation. Count Treccchi and Major Vecchi took the three Neapolitan officers to Garibaldi's head-quarters, and the *pourparlers* were at once entered into. The Neapolitan officers then had the barefaced impudence to ask Garibaldi whether he would raise them a grade if they would join him. To this the honest man answered that he could not do such a thing, for it would be at the same time unjust and scandalous to compensate men who had slain their brethren at Palermo, and who supported a Government which had bombarded a harmless city of 200,000 inhabitants. The Neapolitan officers were dismissed without coming to any conclusion. The four hours asked by Milandis having, however, expired, Garibaldi ordered a soldier to go up to the roof of a country house, and for the second time hoist the flag of truce. This was quickly done; but the poor soldier had scarcely got on the roof when he was shot through the head by a Neapolitan *cacciatore*. This deed excited great indignation amongst our men, and made Garibaldi so indignant that he was on the point of commanding the attack. Two new messengers were, however, sent by Milandis, and they were received by Garibaldi in a manner which made them more than once turn pale. He told them that they commanded a band of brigands; that to shoot the bearer of a flag of truce was one of the most infamous actions a soldier could do; and he said other rather unpleasant things to them, which must have fallen upon their souls—if, indeed, they had any—like melted lead poured upon a wound. After this incident, he ordered the Neapolitan officers to return to General Milandis, and tell him that if by three o'clock he had not surrendered, he would attack him at once, and throw the whole of his brigade into the sea. The consequence of this peremptory summons was that Milandis was obliged to accept the conditions imposed upon him, and this was the signal for the total breaking up of his brigade. The Neapolitans, when made aware of the capitulation, threw away their arms and came up to our lines to fraternise with our soldiers.

The consequence of General Milandis' surrender was that his colleague Erianti was also obliged to capitulate before night. His 1,200 men were lying in the principal street of the village, waiting for the boats which were to convey them to Naples. They were to embark during the course of that night. One of the correspondents says:—

Garibaldi himself went down among the Neapolitans, and was almost torn to pieces by hugging and embracing; soldier and officer, together with General Briganti, fraternised. It was, above all, when the Neapolitan soldiers were told that those who wished could go home that the burst of joy was greatest. They left their arms and went off in troops.

On the 24th Garibaldi was at Bagnara. One of the writers says they may hope to reach Naples before the 16th of September. Another says:—

The surrender yesterday showed the spirit of the Neapolitan army in a new light. It was, as nearly as possible, defection in mass. Thus the whole country behind Calabria Citeriore and Basilicata is up; they have proclaimed the Dictatorship of Garibaldi, and have put themselves in communication with head-quarters. Verily it is high time that King Francis should think of embarking.

Garibaldi has addressed the following proclamation to the people of the Neapolitan continent:—

The opposition of the strangers interested in our humiliation and internal factions have impeded Italy from constituting herself.

To-day, it seems, Providence has put an end to so much misfortune. The unanimity of all the provinces, and the victory which is smiling everywhere on the sons of liberty, are proofs that the evil times of this land of genius draw towards their end.

A step still remains, and that step I don't fear. If we compare the small means which led a handful of brave men to these Straits with the great means of which we can dispose now, every one can see that the enterprise is not difficult.

But I wish, nevertheless, to avoid bloodshed among Italians, and therefore turn to you, sons of the Neapolitan continent.

I have seen that you are brave, and don't wish to see it again. Our blood we will shed together on the corpses of the enemies of Italy, but between us let there be peace.

Accept that right hand which has never served a tyrant, but which has been hardened in the service of

the people. I ask you to help to constitute Italy without the loss of her sons, and with you I will serve her or die for her.

G. GARIBALDI.

Speaking of the enthusiasm of the population, the *Times*' correspondent says:—

The reception all over Calabria, but, above all, in Reggio, surpasses in warmth and cordiality by far that which we received in Sicily. There was a good deal of noise and cry over the way, but, with the exception of Palermo, there was little intimate intercourse with the natives of the land. It may be a general shyness of strangers, or an aversion to the military, but it is a fact. Here it is entirely different. It is only a few days ago our troops came here, and they are received like friends in the families, while over the way, in many towns, the officers were sent off to mess in order not to have them in the family. This warmth produces considerable impression on the volunteer who has come to fight for an idea.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A letter from Naples of the 28th, says:—

The 15th and 16th of the line, and the Fusiliers, have left this night for Gaeta. The Royal Guards have now actually gone to Portici. The project is entertained to form a camp at Salerno, and let the final appeal to the God of battles take place in that plain. Some of the troops have, indeed, already gone there during the last days, joining others from the provinces, and, altogether, 10,000 to 12,000 may be already assembled on the spot. The movements of this army-corp will be considerably hampered by the insurrection, which surrounds it on all sides, at Avellino, Campobasso, La Cisterna, and even in part of the province of Salerno itself. It is even said that Garibaldi himself had advanced yesterday as far as the Cisterna, where he had slept in the palace of the Dominici. The day before yesterday he was certainly still at Palma, in the Gulf of Eufemia, with two steamers. He might, up to yesterday, have advanced as far as Vallo, at all events. The commander of the Franklin, charged with bringing back the wounded prisoners from Calabria, brought with him the latest reliable news from the south.

Calabria and the Basilicate are now entirely free from Royal troops in organised state. They belong already in reality to the Kingdom of Italy, under Victor Emmanuel, and Garibaldi's dictature is extended to them.

Another letter of the same date says:—

In yesterday's Council the plan of defence to be adopted was agreed upon, and it appears that the great bulk of the troops now in Monteleone are to be concentrated in Eboli, where an entrenched camp will be formed. There will be no bombardment of the city, and every effort will be made to keep the fighting beyond the walls.

The *Times* Naples correspondent, writing August 25, says:—"The kingdom may now be said to be almost in full insurrection, and classes are divided against classes by civil war. The news from the provinces is most afflicting. Conspiracies, conflicts, bloodshed, such are the facts which are daily and hourly communicated to us. Insurrection and reaction proceed with equal steps."

The *Post* Paris correspondent gives the substance of several letters from Naples. The chief interest of these communications is confined to reports from the provinces of the Continental dominions. The whole of the province of Reggio is in possession of Garibaldi's forces, and under a provisional government. Cosenza and Catanzara are also the centres of Garibaldian authority; and the populations of those districts are up in arms, waiting to join the advancing forces landed from Sicily. From Reggio up to Salerno the whole country is in a state of revolution, and in many instances the Royal authorities head the movement. The troops which were stationed at Reggio have broken up. Some have joined Garibaldi's forces, others have dispersed, whilst a few have embarked on board the King's ships, and have already arrived in Naples. The National Unitarian Committee has been most active in providing food for the advancing army, and in recruiting men to swell the ranks of the patriots. The Royal forces scattered over the line of march towards Naples have received orders to retrograde and centre on the capital. The reports of the superior military officers, supposed to be still loyal, tell the Minister of War that a general demoralisation has infected the Royal troops, and that they are not likely to fight. Such are the reports which have reached Naples, and necessitated a Cabinet Council, presided over by the King. The result of this Council was a decision arrived at, not, however, without dissenting voices. The Minister of War and General Bosco were to head an expedition of picked troops, and dispute the advance of Garibaldi's forces. Six battalions marched out of Naples; but when this letter left the Royal troops in question had not proceeded far, as Bosco had received intelligence of the landing of more Garibaldians not far from Salerno, which, if true, would prevent his pushing on towards Calabria, since he would be taken in the rear, and cut off from communication with Naples and the main body of the army there concentrated.

A second letter throws light on the somewhat inexplicable conduct of the Royal navy. The loyalty of the officers could not from the first be depended upon, and many are strongly suspected to be in actual communication with Garibaldi. The Count d'Aquila, the grand admiral now in exile, was never liked. He had prosecuted a system of spies for the navy which had given great offence. The officers are educated men, and their political feelings have long since been influenced by passing events in Italy, they desiring to join the national cause. It resulted from these combined causes that the Neapolitan navy, from the first landing of Garibaldi's forces up to the present day, has continued to be simply a spectator of embarkations and

the steaming and sailing about of Garibaldi's ships in the waters of Sicily and Naples.

A third communication says the King will retire to Gaeta; and when this communication left a council was sitting to decide whether it would not be wiser to recommend the King to leave the country, and make arrangements for returning, if possible, at some future day. By this means some of the Ministry believe the King might save his throne and prevent bloodshed. On the 25th no decision had been arrived at. These communications go on to consider the Royal cause as lost, and the arrival of Garibaldi as certain.

It was known at Naples on the 24th that Garibaldi's forces were rapidly approaching Catanzara, on the Gulf of Iquillare, while the only obstacle to their progress further north was a corps of troops of but 4,000 men at Cosenza, on the Busanto. The troops, driven from the places on the southern extremity of the Peninsula, have not withdrawn before the victorious Garibaldians in a northerly direction, but have partly got on board the ships of the Royal marine, partly also they have gone over to the insurgents, and partly they seem to have dissolved themselves, and are nowhere to be found. Those that had got on board ship were already on their way to Naples, when the Neapolitan Minister of War despatched counter orders to them, upon which he departed himself, with three regiments and some artillery, for the seat of war. It is surmised that he will concentrate all these forces at the confines of Calabria and the Basilicate, and then await Garibaldi.

A letter has been received in Paris from a person of high station in Naples, in which it is stated that the Minister Liberio Romano had declared that, if an unanimous rising should take place, he would give it no opposition. General Pinelli, the Minister of War, has likewise declared that he is well disposed to fight against Garibaldi, but that he will not fire a shot against his countrymen should they rise in insurrection.—*Paris Correspondent of the Times*.

A letter from Naples says the King will very soon not have one of his old Generals left, as almost all have either gone over to the enemy, or have quitted the country. General Nunziante, who was disliked by all parties, has joined Garibaldi; and as to Filangieri, he has left the country. Captain Valle, of the *Monarca*, which the *Véloces* attempted to cut out, and who is said to be the most distinguished officer in the Neapolitan navy, has also gone over to Garibaldi, after having regularly given in his resignation. Generals Pianelli and Bosco still remain faithful. The latter is an extremely brave man, and is esteemed even by those who combat him. And now General Brignante has just been shot at Reggio by his own soldiers.

The King is said to have informed the *corps diplomatique* that it is not his intention to bombard Naples, unless it becomes necessary, in a military sense, with regard to any particular portion of it which might be attacked by Garibaldi's forces.

The King and Count Trapani intend, it is said, to try the issue of arms, and then withdraw to Gaeta.

It is said that the ministers had given in their resignation, but as yet the King had not chosen to accept it.

SICILY.

Accounts from Messina of the 27th ult. state that large numbers of Garibaldi's troops were embarking, that 6,000 more reinforcements were ready at Palermo, and that the citadel of Messina was likely to capitulate, the artillery officers being willing to surrender. The following *contretemps* is related:—

The Bourbon passed three batteries of the *Faro* under French colours, then raised Neapolitan colours, and began the fire. A few hours later a French steamer made its appearance, having Neapolitan troops on board (part of the garrison of Reggio), and was in consequence fired at. The captain sent his report to the captain of the *Descartes*, who immediately loaded his cannons and anchored close to the *Faro*, to prevent similar occurrences. General Turr wrote to the French Consul a full explanation, and excusing the mistake. So ended an affair which might have caused great disturbance, had not the French Consul done everything to moderate the warlike propensities of the French commander.

The Neapolitan fleet was at anchor in the Bay of Taormina; at Reggio its appearance occasioned some uneasiness, as Garibaldi had left very few troops, confiding the defence of the city to the National Guard.

THE PAPAL STATES.

According to a telegram from Perugia, General Lamoricière, in an order of the day, has directed his troops to plunder any town, which, on the approach of the enemy, should rise in insurrection.

A telegram from Rome, dated September 2, says:—"It is stated in official quarters that the French garrison at Rome is to be increased by 3,500 men, in order to better protect that city, as well as Civita Vecchia and Viterbo. General Nougé has been appointed Commander of the French division. All political manifestations have been prohibited. Ancona has been declared in a state of siege, and the Papal delegate has been recalled. Ponte Corvo and Benevento are almost in a state of insurrection. Agitation likewise prevails in all the other provinces.

A letter, addressed to a relative, has been received from Major Howley, who holds high command in the Pope's Irish Brigade. He writes from Spoleto, August 12:—"We are upwards of 800 strong here, and, with 450 men at Ancona, will make the total strength of the battalion under Major O'Reilly's command about 1,050 men. The men are for the

present dressed like the rest of the Pontifical troops—viz., with the red trousers and jacket, and great coat; but the officers are dressed very well in a short double-breasted tunic, with the shamrock buttons, and trousers of green, with a double yellow cloth-band cap, the shamrock worked in silver on the front, and a full-dress shako, with the Irish harp in front, surrounded with shamrock leaves. However, we are to have it changed, and the dress for officers and men is to be the Zouave uniform."

UPPER ITALY.

PROPOSED INTERVENTION IN NAPLES.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Turin, writing on the 30th ult., gives the following important information:—

Alas jacta est—the die is cast. Our government has deemed it to be necessary for itself and advantageous to the whole of Europe to come forth out of the diplomatic shilly-shallying, and to prevent Naples from becoming, upon the fall of the Bourbon throne, a prey to anarchy, which might for a brief moment gratify the self-love and visionary schemes of some Mazzinians, but would result in the triumph of a reaction. The Neapolitan army is either conquered or broken up; the people are proclaiming Victor Emmanuel, which means that they are still faithfully attached to the monarchical principle, and they do not desire to call in any foreigner to occupy their homes. Were we to delay responding to their call, the monarchical principle might suffer shipwreck in the midst of the tempest, or a French prince might turn the interregnum to his own profit. For these reasons the Piedmontese Bersaglieri are to land forthwith from the Sardinian ships in the capital of the kingdom for the purpose of preserving order, and afterwards General La Marmora is to arrive with thirty thousand men, and to reorganise the decomposed army. If the rapid conveyance of so large a force should be impossible, the Pope will be asked to allow a passage through his dominions. The Pope conceded this passage to the Austrians in 1821, and again to the Neapolitans in 1848, and now he cannot refuse it to us. Austria will not be touched, but she must cease making Ancona her military port. All the liberals have applauded this project, which was communicated to the public two days ago. It is only Mazzini's organs that oppose it, because they see that the monarchical principle will acquire fresh splendour in Italy by this act. That party does not comprehend the spirit of the age; it remains a mere sect and loves itself rather than the nation. The question now is, what will be Lamoricière's line of conduct in consequence of this unexpected determination of our Government? It is difficult to divine what it will be, but I believe, that yesterday, in the Council of Ministers presided over by the King, after Farini had stated the result of his journey to Chambéry and of his short interview with the Emperor, this very question was started, and suitable provision was made for every case. This morning the Cabinet met again, Ministers are quite in concord, and the King is displaying greater solicitude than ever for the affairs of the State. The camps of instruction, which were to have been opened in the early part of September, are to be foregone this year, seeing that a part of the army must now set out on its march, and part must hold itself in readiness for whatever events may happen.

Thus Garibaldi's enterprise, which has already kindled so much sympathy in noble England, will have achieved a prompt success as regards the Two Sicilies, and perhaps also for a part of the populations who are still subjected to the harsh and anarchical Government of the Pope.

It is stated that the concentration of two Sardinian *corps d'armée* on the frontier is owing to the menacing attitude of General Lamoricière.

The Count of Syracuse has arrived and taken up his residence in the Royal Palace. He has written a letter to his nephew recommending him to avoid a useless effusion of blood, and to follow the example of the Duchess of Parma.

The *Opinions* says that the order given by the Sardinian Government, prohibiting the departure of any more volunteers to Sicily, was absolutely necessary to prevent the demoralization of the Sardinian army, from which the desertions to join the national cause had become so numerous as to alarm the authorities.

It is said that Signor Farini, who went to compliment the Emperor on the occasion of his first visit to the transferred provinces of Savoy and Nice, presented an autograph letter from the King of Sardinia, in which Victor Emmanuel declared that it was impossible for him any longer to resist the current of public feeling in Italy, and that he must head it, or be swept away by it.

Kossuth is at Bellagio, on the Lake of Como. A letter from thence, dated August 26th, says:—

Benter's telegram has doubtless ere this informed you of the unexpected arrival of Kossuth at this place. He came in by the steamer yesterday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, from Colico, and took up his abode at the Hotel de la Grande Bretagne, on the shore of the lake, midway between Colico and Como. At half-past seven o'clock the hotel and the adjacent gardens were illuminated, and bonfires were also lighted on the shore, which were quickly responded to by a number of similar bonfires at several points along the long mountain ranges of the opposite side of the lake. The population of Bellagio is but small; yet scarcely an inhabitant could have been absent from the spot when the Hungarian liberator had taken up his abode. The enthusiasm of the people was very great, and at each discharge of cannon their cries of "Viva Italia!" "Viva Ungheria!" "Viva Francia!" and though last, not least, "Viva Japhitherra!" were as loud and noisy as the most vehement patriots could desire. The town band, consisting of nearly forty musicians, assembled under the window of the hotel, and played several airs with much precision, the most popular of which seemed to be the Hungarian March; after the performance of which Kossuth appeared at a window, and bowed several

times to the populace, which act was the signal for renewed vociferation. At about ten o'clock the crowd dispersed, and the lights of the hotel were slowly extinguished.

It may be supposed that Kossuth wishes to be as near as possible to the Hungarian regiments in Venetia.

FRANCE.

THE IMPERIAL TOUR.

Their Majesties arrived on Wednesday afternoon at Annecy, and, after passing Thursday there, left on Friday morning for Thonon. On their way to Annecy the Imperial party stopped three hours at Aix, receiving the authorities and visiting the thermal establishment. As usual, the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. At a grand ball given at Chambéry on Tuesday night the Emperor danced with the Baroness d'Alexandry, and the Empress with the Marquis de Costa de Beauregard, President of the Council-General.

Soon after their arrival at Annecy, on Wednesday evening, the Emperor and the Empress made a short excursion on the lake. The weather was delightful, and the illumination of the town, reflected in the water, produced a charming effect. On Thursday morning the town was crowded with the peasantry of all the country round, and everything presented the appearance of a national fête. Their Majesties visited all the public establishments and several private manufactories, followed wherever they went by enthusiastic crowds. As it was known that the Imperial party would make another excursion on the lake before dinner, every boat that could be found was put in requisition, so that a numerous flotilla, gaily decorated with flags, followed their Majesties' barge. Going and coming the Emperor and Empress were heartily cheered by an immense crowd assembled on the quays.

The following address was read by the Mayor of Annecy on presenting the keys of the town to the Emperor:—

Our country has an imperious duty of gratitude to fulfil towards your Majesty, whose firm and powerful hand has known how to bring it back into the bosom of the mother country, while sparing it the pain and shame of mutilation. May that hand be constantly blessed by every one having a Savoyard heart! Deign, Sire, to accept the keys of our town, which I present to you. They ought to have been offered to your Majesty by the whole population, who justly consider the presence of their new Sovereign in the midst of them as the last and solemn ratification of the inviolability of their wishes. Madame, the town of St. François de Salés is happy and proud of the honour of having you for a short time within its walls. It knows that your Majesty's visit is that of an angel of goodness, kindness, and charity. Be pleased, Madame, to accept the wishes which it expresses for your happiness, and for the complete satisfaction of your heart as wife and mother. "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Imperial!"

A telegram in the *Moniteur* from Thonon, dated August 31st, says:—"Their Majesties have arrived here. Throughout the whole journey they have met with a sympathetic reception. Their Majesties have made an excursion on the lake as far as Evian. Notwithstanding the fatigues of the journey, the health of their Majesties continues to be perfect. The weather is admirable."

The following is an official telegram, dated Selanches, September 1st:—"Their Majesties have arrived here, and have been enthusiastically greeted by numerous inhabitants of the mountains, scattered in groups along the road. Their Majesties will visit Chamounix to-morrow."

The *Moniteur* of Monday, says:—"Their Majesties have arrived at Chamounix, and were enthusiastically received."

We subjoin one or two characteristic anecdotes of the Imperial tour:—

When the Emperor received the Mayors of the several communes at the Prefecture of Dijon, his Majesty entered into conversation with them, and inquired into the state of the crops. "Ah! Sire," replied one of them, pointing to the then clear sky, "you should have come a fortnight sooner." Since the 23rd, in fact, notwithstanding the continuance of the westerly wind, the weather has remained perfectly fine.

When the Emperor was passing, on the day of the grand reception at the Prefecture, before the Mayors of the rural communes, one of them cried, "Sire, why did you not bring your little boy?" His Majesty, with a smile, promised that the Prince should accompany him on his next visit.

At Lyons, after the departure of their Majesties from the loom in which the Empress had made two or three passes of the silk at one of the looms, the young workwoman who showed her Majesty what to do, being afterwards asked whether she had not been intimidated by the Imperial presence, naively replied, "Oh, no! not much; the Empress is so affable, and then she threw the shuttle so well! It is a pity she is Empress; she would make a first-rate silk-weaver."

During the stay of their Majesties at Lyons a body of the old soldiers of the first Empire, who had received the St. Helena medal, assembled to the number of from 4,000 to 5,000 on the Place des Terreaux, and were passed in review by their Majesties, the Emperor speaking to several of them in the most gracious manner. One of the old veterans, an ex-sergeant-major named Gonon, presented his Majesty with a bouquet of violets, saying:—

Sire, the Grenadiers of the Island of Elba presented a bouquet of violets to the Emperor Napoleon I. at Elba in 1815, and they named him "Papa La Violette, No. 1," a surname which he heartily accepted. At the present time, Sire, it is the old wearers of the St. Helena medal who have the honour of presenting to you this bouquet, which they beg you to accept, and to allow them to call you "Papa La Violette, No. 2."

The Emperor willingly took the flowers, and replied:—

Yes, my friends, I accept it heartily; I am very grateful to you, and I promise that I will never forget you.

Loud cheers greeted these few words, pronounced with a certain emotion.

Advices from Algiers announce that 50,000 Arab horsemen from all the different tribes, and even from those of Tunis, are making preparations to be present at the fêtes to be given to the Emperor. A fantasia on an immense scale is to be got up.

The *Times* Paris correspondent remarks that the fulsome adulation indulged in by some of the Paris Government papers on the occasion of the Emperor's progress excites remark and disgust. The *Constitutionnel* and the *Patrie* vie with each other in flattery. Although the ground is delicate, the *Débat* ventures gently to jeer and reprove the genuflections of its contemporaries. The *Constitutionnel* warbles a duet of adulation and delight. The illustrious M. Grandguillot sings first, from Caloz, and records, with tender rapture, how, at Lyons, "the Sovereign honoured manual labour by practising it herself." He is followed by a gentleman who signs the jovial name of "Boniface," and hails from Chambéry. On the whole road, he says, to that place from the frontier of Savoy, "there was not one cottage, however miserable or distant, that was not surmounted by five or six French flags." There never was such a display of loyalty and bunting. "The trees bore flags, so did the signposts, so did the other posts—nay, the very clouds of earth, when they were big enough, had a flag stuck in the middle. It was delirium." The *Patrie* chimes in exultingly:—"The spirit of conquest had nothing to do with annexation. The spirit of justice alone spoke."

THE NEAPOLITAN QUESTION.

The *Moniteur* says:—"Prince Murat has published a letter disavowing those who would, in his name, excite troubles at Naples. The government of the Emperor can only applaud this declaration; but the hope which the Prince expresses in that letter of being one day able to go to Naples, with the consent and support of France, is too much opposed to the wishes of the Emperor to allow such a supposition to pass without an official disavowal."

The *Moniteur* also publishes a letter from Prince Murat, protesting against the interpretation given by that journal to his former letter. The Prince says:—

I have never had the pretension to engage in anticipating the policy of the Emperor nor the alliance of France. But I wished to say that, should universal suffrage, free from all foreign influence, pronounce itself in my favour, the wishes of the population would doubtless be no less respected at Naples than they have been in the other parts of Italy.

The *Moniteur* further says:—"The inquiry instituted at Naples not having succeeded in discovering the individuals guilty of the assault upon the French Ambassador, the duke of Canajello has been sent to Paris to express officially to the Emperor the profound regret of the King of the Two Sicilies on account of that event."

COUNT PERSIGNY ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ROME.

Count de Persigny, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a new church at Roanne, made a speech on this subject which was chiefly a statement of the obligations the Pope is under to France, which had restored him to Rome, and endeavoured to save his temporal power. The Romagnas were inevitably lost:—

At the same time that the Emperor yielded to an imperious necessity, he stipulated for an immense advantage for the Pope, for in exchange for the sacrifice which his Holiness was to make, the Emperor offered him a guarantee for his remaining possessions by all Europe, or at least on the part of all the Catholic Powers. (Prolonged applause.) These wise and noble proposals—"Bravo, bravo!"—may have been for a time misrepresented by ignorance, error, and the malice of parties, veiled under the mask of religion, but there is nothing astonishing in that. I can, however, tell you, gentlemen, that in the eyes of all political men of any weight in Europe, these proposals were regarded as the most convincing proof of the Emperor's devotion to the Holy Father. All the enemies of the Papacy rejoiced when they were rejected, and in all human probability, if this had been accepted, Italy would at this hour have been at peace, and the Court of Rome freed from all danger. (Applause.) Ah! gentlemen, while I am laying the first stone of this church of Notre Dame des Victoires the name of which is of such happy augury, let us pray God to protect the Holy Father, to preserve him from the dangers which environ him, and the most redoubtable of which are not the armed attacks of his enemies—for the sword of the eldest son of the Church, disdaining his blasphemers, continues to guard the august person of the Pontiff and the venerated throne of the Holy See. (Prolonged applause and loud acclamations.)

The Royal speech on the prorogation of the British Parliament does not seem to have given much satisfaction to the Paris journals. The part which appears to have given most offence is that relating to Savoy and the independence of Switzerland.

The French papers contain further pacific declarations. At the Council General of the Bas Rhin, Marshal Maguan said he had it from the Emperor's own mouth that peace would be maintained. At Toulouse, Marshal Neil said—"It is in the friendship and not the impotence of France, that the guarantees of peace must now be sought."

VENETIA.

A correspondent of the *Nord* gives a mournful description of the present state and appearance of Venice. The public places, *cafés*, and theatres, are deserted, or closed, and an air of gloom and desolation pervades the whole city. Business is paralyzed by the uncertainty of events, and money is dis-

appearing from circulation. The arsenal is closed, throwing a thousand men out of work, in addition to those discharged from private establishments. The taxes and imposts have been increased, and are levied with extraordinary rigour. Arbitrary deportations, arrests on suspicion, and sentences of compulsory service in the army have driven thousands into exile, whose property, if they possess any, is confiscated. The increased severity of the measures of repression is directed against the secret committees organised throughout the territory; they are known to be in correspondence with the Italian national party, but the Government can obtain very little certain information of their plans, and numerous arrests are made on suspicion.

AUSTRIA.

THE PROPOSED REFORMS.

It is asserted that the Ministers have agreed to propose the following resolution for adoption by his Majesty, viz.:—That, at the opening of the first full sitting of the Reichsrath, the President, Archduke Renier, should read to the assembly an autograph letter of the Emperor. In this letter, after having stated the sincerity of his intentions to give satisfaction to the legitimate wishes of the people, the Emperor should promise to take into serious consideration the views expressed in the two reports of the committee of twenty-one. But while awaiting a means to reconcile the opposite tendencies of the majority and minority of that committee, the Emperor, in order not to adjourn the political regeneration of the empire, considers that in his sovereign capacity he should grant the statutes of the provincial diets, and fix beforehand their precise privileges, thus assuring and guaranteeing the autonomy of each province. Also that the promulgation of these statutes should not in any way prejudice the right of the diets to claim changes and modifications of proved necessity and utility. The autograph letter should likewise announce the immediate promulgation of the electoral law, both as regards the formation of the provincial diets and the definitive constitution of the enlarged Council of the Empire. The ministers hope that such an autograph letter would prevent political debates in the Reichsrath, and allow the Government to tranquilly close the session with the increased confidence of the country.

The *Austrian Gazette* says:—"The first plenary sitting of the Council of the Empire will be held on the 10th inst. A revolutionary committee," says the same journal, "has been discovered at Verona. Its members have been arrested. The papers which were seized throw a surprising light on the proceedings of a neighbouring Power."

STATE OF HUNGARY.

The Austrian Government, foreseeing an attack on Venetia, is most actively carrying on the works for the completion of a branch line to connect the Venetian railways with those of Germany. On the 5th of September the line from Nabresina to Udine will be inaugurated. This railway will enable Austria to transport a considerable force to Venetia in a few days.

The *Times* correspondent gives the following as the result of inquiries he had addressed to a Magyar noble:—

The Hungarian nation has remained tranquil during twelve long years, but its patience is exhausted, and it will hardly fail, should a favourable opportunity present itself, to make a violent effort to get rid of a yoke which has become unbearable. My informant further expressed his conviction that a general insurrection in Hungary Proper would soon be followed by risings in Transylvania, in the Banat and Servian Voivodina, in Croatia and Slavonia, and in the military frontier districts. It appears that the numerous inflammatory addresses and proclamations which have recently been smuggled into the above-mentioned countries have greatly increased the excitement of their inhabitants, and besides led them to calculate on assistance from abroad. Klapka has long been plotting mischief in Jassy and Bucharest, and it is morally certain that he is in direct communication with many persons in Hungary. The ex-Dictator Kossuth has also recalled himself to the memory of his fellow-countrymen by publishing an address, in which he states that the moment for the redemption of Hungary from bondage is at hand. By the foregoing you will see that a violent storm is brewing, a storm which is likely to burst as soon as Garibaldi makes his appearance on the line of the Po.

General Benedek appears, according to all accounts, determined to resign the governorship of Hungary. Thoroughly Austrian though he is in heart, he cannot reconcile himself to the idea of doing what the Viennese Government requires—that is, imprison, shoot, hang, in the most ruthless manner, the Hungarians, who were shortly expected to rise in insurrection to regain their national liberties.

The correspondent of the *Star* at Pesth, says:—

As a proof that there is something rotten in the state of the army it may be mentioned that within the last few weeks an extraordinarily large number of officers of all grades have given in their resignations, and that many of them are remaining in the country, with the avowed intention of assisting the Magyars, when the long-expected cry of "To arms!" shall be raised. General Benedek has, I believe, honestly reported to Government that a defection of the troops is to be feared, and doubtless his communication has caused no little trepidation at Vienna.

The populations of Upper and Lower Metzen-saffen, though completely German, and forming in fact, so to speak, the stronghold of Germanism in Hungary, have just petitioned the Government to allow the Magyar language to be adopted instead of German in administrative and judicial proceedings, and particularly in the deliberations of the municipal councils. In other parts of the country

petitions for the official substitution of Magyar for German are likewise being numerously signed.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is now coasting the shores of the Adriatic, in order to inspect the means of defence ordered along the Austrian littoral, against any eventual attack by Garibaldi.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Prince Regent of Prussia and all the Royal Princes have been invited by the Emperor of Russia to a grand hunting party at Warsaw. The Prince Regent will probably proceed there in the middle of the present month, after the conclusion of the manoeuvres of the Prussian troops.

A letter from St. Petersburg to the *Military Gazette* of Austria, states that the Emperor of Russia has decreed the eternal junction of two regiments—the King of Prussia's Own and the Emperor of Austria's Own—into one brigade, to commemorate in perpetuity the holy alliance existing between the three countries during the reign of his august uncle and father, Alexander and Nicholas.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid says that the Emperor of the French, on his return journey from Algeria, will stop at Barcelona, where he wishes to have an interview with Queen Isabella II.

TURKEY AND SYRIA.

Notwithstanding the representations of the Ambassadors, Kourschid Pasha remained at Constantinople until the Marquis de Lavalette again insisted on and obtained his departure, in order that he might be brought to trial in Syria.

The Mussulman inhabitants are assuming a threatening attitude. The garrison has been increased, but the soldiers' pay is still in arrears.

AMERICA.

The Douglas Democratic State Convention closed its labours on the 16th of September, after having formed an electoral ticket, acceptable to the Ball Everett Union men of the State. A letter from Mr. Breckbridge, received at Washington, contradicts his reported wish to decline the Presidential canvass. Mr. Douglas was at Brunswick and Portland on the 17th, where he made lengthy speeches.

The excitement in Texas in relation to the supposed abolition conspiracies in that State is on the increase. One individual had been hung for giving strychnine to the slaves to poison the wells; three others accused of abolitionism and exciting negroes to insurrection had met the same fate.

General Walker and his followers were congregating at Ruatan; it was believed for a descent on Costa Rica or Nicaragua.

Honduras had not taken formal possession of the island of Ruatan, but the British authorities had expressed the intention of abandoning it on the 30th. The inhabitants of the island were greatly dissatisfied at the proposed change, and it was believed would declare their independence.

The American Government, in reply to Lord John Russell's despatch, recommending a more systematic plan of cruising on the coast of Cuba, for the purpose of suppressing the Slave Trade, decline the proposition. They allege against it the usual United States policy of not entering into alliances with foreign nations—for to cruise with effect near Cuba there should be a special treaty with Spain. The Slave Trade is, however, condemned in strong words; the recent activity of the American squadron in capturing slavers is referred to, and Lord John Russell is advised to insist on Spain giving up the importation. The proposal of Coolie importation is rejected as inadmissible.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Norman, with the above mail, arrived at Plymouth on Friday. She left the Cape on the 21st ult., St. Helena on the 31st ult., and Ascension on the 4th inst. Her Majesty's ship *Porte*, Admiral Keppel, with Sir George Grey, arrived at the Cape on the 4th ult. Prince Alfred had not arrived. It was supposed the *Euryalus* had broken down. The preparations for his reception had been completed, but it was feared that if he arrived so late he would not be able to go through the colonial visiting programme, the stay of the Prince being limited to October 23. The *Porte* experienced heavy gales off the Cape. Lady Grey went no further than Rio Janeiro, but returned to England in the *Boscawen*. Sir Frederick Grey and lady left for England on the 6th ult.

Admiral Keppel had gone on a cruise in the *Brisk* along the east coast, taking Nejanga and the sources of the Nile expedition, which arrived in the *Porte*, and a party from the Cape which had volunteered to assist. The expedition would land at Zanzibar.

Parliament was prorogued on the 17th. In the session which lasted eighty days thirty-one bills had been passed and nearly a million sterling voted.

The excavations for a breakwater in Table Bay had been commenced.

A telegraph line from Cape Town to the frontier would be laid down next year. The Natal Railway had been opened. The Free State and Transvaal were tranquil and prosperous. One hundred Mapal Kaffir-hunters had been massacred in Zululand.

The frontier Kaffirs were unsettled, and horse-stealing had increased to an alarming extent. No news of Dr. Livingstone's expedition.

The missionaries in Mosilikatsas had been badly treated. Mr. Moffat was daily expected from that country.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Advices from Bombay are to August 8th. Sir Henry Ward died of cholera at Madras on the 2nd inst. Extraordinary revelations have taken place in a libel case as to the manner in which taxes have been collected in Oude.

From Hong Kong we learn, under date July 17th, that the British forces were ready to attack, but the French had protested against commencing hostilities on account of having lost all their harness in the vessel which was wrecked at Amoy, and having also 2,000 men less than the British. On the 26th June, Lord Elgin induced Baron Gros to withdraw the protest. The attack was to commence immediately.

The *Times* special correspondent, Mr. Oliphant, writing at an earlier date, does not believe that the advances of the rebels will drive the Emperor of China to submission. The Taku forts, he says, must first be destroyed. It appears to be the intention of the Allies to land troops so as to attract these redoubtable fortresses in the rear.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

JENNY LIND IN HER NATIVE CITY.—Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt, with her husband and two children, has arrived at her native city, Stockholm, where she received a most enthusiastic welcome. The family are spending the season at a villa in the neighbourhood of the city; but we believe M. and Madame Goldschmidt have made England their permanent place of residence.

GAMING AT HOMBURG.—The rouge-et-noir table in the great room at Homburg is attracting large crowds to witness the play of M. Garcia, the Spanish gentleman who won 58,000*l.* in April last. During the last three or four days he has added nearly 10,000*l.* to that sum, and the management begins to quake at his good fortune. Two suicides have occurred at Homburg and another at Wiesbaden.—*Court Journal*.

GARIBALDI'S WIFE.—A letter from Marseilles, of the 27th inst., says:—The wife of General Garibaldi has been in this city for the last two days. She appears to have given up the idea of embarking in the *Paulin* steam-ship, which leaves this evening for Civita Vecchia and Naples, and probably will wait for some Garibaldian vessel, which frequently arrive here. The departure of the wife of the Dictator leads to the supposition that a reconciliation has been brought about between them. It may be remembered that Garibaldi, after having received an anonymous letter, which led to a stormy explanation, separated from his wife, one of the daughters of the rich Marquis Raymondi, on the very evening of their marriage.

WIDOW BURNING IN RUSSIA.—A strange affair is related in the Russian journals:—At Moscow, ten nights back, the occupiers of a vast house at the corner of Great West-street were awakened by the glare and crackling of a fire, and, on getting up, found that a large pile of fuel, consisting of logs of fir-trees, which had been collected in the courtyard was in flames. The conflagration was extinguished as quickly as possible. On examining the remains of the fire, the calcined bones of a female were found, and it turned out that a widow, named Theleska T—, about forty years of age, who had lived in the house, had disappeared. Nothing could be heard of this woman, and as she had repeatedly declared that in these times the sacrifice of human victims is necessary to appease the wrath of God against sinners, the conclusion was come to that she had lighted up the fire, and placed herself in the midst of it to be consumed. In the Russian empire, the Moscow journals state, self-cremation, from motives of religious fanaticism, is not rare. In the province of Olonez, for example, in the course of last spring, not fewer than fifteen persons, men and women, burned themselves to death, in the belief that they were performing an act pleasing to God.

GARIBALDI EXCURSIONISTS ALIAS VOLUNTEERS.—The "excursion" mania has reached its climax. A "trip" has been arranged for a "select party" to South Italy, and, to secure the comfort of the excursionists, General Garibaldi "has liberally granted" the gentlemen who may be induced to visit the "sunny south" a free passage to Sicily and Italy; and, on landing, the party will be "supplied with refreshments and attire suitable for the climate." Such are the terms of the circular; and, to complete the provision which has been made, in consequence of the "unsettled state of the country," "the excursionists will be furnished with the means of self-defence; and, with a view of recognising each other, will be attired in a picturesque and uniform costume." The most remarkable offer made to the Garibaldi committee in London is one by a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Lytham. He says that, if made colonel, he would equip eight hundred men, and land them at any point which Garibaldi might wish. We understand (says the *Liverpool Mercury*) that more gentlemen have offered to join the excursion to Naples than Captain Hampton can at present accept. Amongst the number who have enrolled their names are several naval and military officers who are intent on aiding the brave Italians in their struggle for liberty. Up to Wednesday last, the number of Glasgow volunteers for Garibaldi was two hundred and sixty. The number in Edinburgh amounted to one hundred and ten.

A YOUNG BAND OF PREACHERS.—A band of boys may now be seen in Westminster and other parts of the suburbs on Sunday, who have short religious services in open places. They sing and pray, and then one of their number preaches to the other juveniles.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NORTH AMERICA.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, who accompanies the Royal expedition, in speaking of the continued round of addresses, dinners, balls, and fêtes during the Prince's progress through the British North American provinces, says:—

Such a life of change, excitement, and gaiety would try the nerves of older men, but the Prince seems to thrive under the treatment, and his youth, his inexhaustible good spirits and good humour, and, above all, his keen enjoyment of every scene, bear him through the most protracted of the balls with flying colours. Each place he leaves seems more charmed with him than the last; and, as his reputation for kindness and affability in public, and gallantry and politeness in private, precedes him everywhere, it is hard to say to what height of popularity he will not have risen by the time he lands in Canada.

His departure from St. John was a most imposing sight:—

At Carleton the people were almost extravagant in their enthusiasm, and cheered themselves hoarse; though here, as, indeed, elsewhere in all the towns which his Highness has yet visited, there were as many cheers for the Queen as for her eldest son. At last, apparently, the feeling got too strong to be expressed in words, and the crowd, with an orderly, though rather rapid movement, surrounded the horses, had them unharnessed in an instant, and drew the carriage themselves in triumph to the pier. Here the parting was really a moving scene, for the cheering was changed for cries of "Farewell," "Good-bye," and "God bless you," till the boat had got beyond hearing, when they stood mute and sorrowful, though never attempting to move till the echoes of the last guns had died away, and the Styx itself was a mere black speck on the waters of the Bay of Fundy.

In the following passage we get a glimpse of a settler's life:—

By and by comes a rude fence of piles of little trees enclosing a few acres of half-cleared land, where, amid tall, ragged, half burnt stumps and twisted roots, a thick coarse grass straggles up, and is eagerly devoured by cows or sheep almost as wild as deer. The next patch is oats, potatoes, or sometimes Indian corn, rich, green, and wavy-looking like fountains of leaves, and then comes the settler's hut. It is only a poor log shanty, hot and dirty in summer, cold and draughty in winter, without a tree to shade it from the sun and wind, for it is generally put in the centre of the clearing. A lot of children with bare, sunburnt arms and legs are sure to be scampering about among the pigs and poultry, looking as brown, as vigorous, and as sturdy in their way as the very pines they have so lately dispossessed. Pass by this hut some ten years hence, and you will find the shanty used not as a dwelling, but a barn, and the settler already on his way to comfort and independence, if not fortune, building himself a rough, commodious, homely mansion, at the door of which the taxgatherer never knocks, and where there is always work and welcome for the labourer for a year, and a spare cow and horse at the end of that time, when he too takes his axe in hand and starts to clear the wilderness like the rest.

The writer alludes to the wanton destruction of timber that is now so fast going on in the Provinces and Canada:—

The settler looks upon a tree as his natural enemy, as, indeed, within certain limits, for the time it is. His first act is to fell enough timber round his hut to save that from burning; his next is generally to set fire to the woods. In the day the huge dun mass of smoke from these forest fires lingers over the horizon for miles and covers the hills like a cloud. But at night it lights them with a dull red effulgence, a sea of fire, fanned for a moment into a sheet of bright flame as the wind rises and bears it up and round some tall pine, in the branches of which it seems to play, and jump about from limb to limb till the whole is one great pyramid of fire, crackling and blazing fiercely. A few minutes and it burns out, and a great tree, the growth of some eighty or hundred years, is destroyed, all save the first forty or fifty feet of its lofty trunk, which keep hissing and sparkling feebly now and then like the case of an exploded firework. It is depressing to see the devastation caused by these fires. You walk for miles through a black dead country—not the sound of a bird, not the sign of a leaf, nor a vestige of any living thing to break its awful silent monotony. The dry sultry ashes of the forest crumple under your feet, and this and the occasional falling of a trunk, which crackles lightly down in a cloud of charcoal ashes, are the only sounds which disturb the painful solitude. The aspect of ravage and desolation which a great fire always causes is bad enough in all places, but nowhere does the destruction seem so complete and awful as on the spot where a great forest has been destroyed by fire. It seems as if some natural phenomenon had smitten the woods black, silent, and desolate for ever.

Still timber covers the country in a dense mantle of pines, giving shelter to thousands of deer and moose, and no small quantity of bears and wolves as well. Through such a country as this the Royal train passed, every little shanty turning out its inmates to cheer, and everybody seemingly in the highest degree pleased at catching a flying glimpse, not of the Prince, but of his Royal Highness's carriage. Between the junction from Windsor to Truro the train was nearly taking fire, but a few buckets of water soon put an end to the danger.

On the 10th of August the squadron left New Brunswick for Charlotte-town, and, steaming slowly through the bay, cast anchor opposite the capital of Prince Edward Island, truly called the garden of Canada. Here there was a round of fêtes, a review of the volunteers, and a crowded ball. "The Prince was there, laughing and dancing as much as any, and the Governor, Mr. Dundas, second only to the Prince in popularity, was equally gay, and equally complicated in the crowd." The squadron then sailed for Gaspé Harbour, on which it is observed:—

The whole coast line of the North American provinces abounds with natural and almost landlocked harbours,

many of which are superior in size and security and depth of water to the most favoured harbours of Great Britain. Milford Haven, Queenstown, Bantry-bay, or Plymouth, are below any standard of comparison with these magnificent refuges; and Gaspé, though far from one of the best, is still immeasurably better than the best of ours.

Nevertheless the Hero went ashore before reaching the inner harbour of Gaspé owing to the strong set of the tide, and was with difficulty got off by the Flying Fish. That it was not due to the want of careful pilotage may be judged from the fact that Captain Oreibar, who was in charge of her, has been for the last thirty years engaged in making the Admiralty survey of the whole coast line of the provinces, from Nova Scotia to Labrador. The whole scenery of this region is described as very grand, but the river Saguenay, about 120 miles from Quebec, carries away the palm:—

It is a river which one should see if only to know what dreadful aspects nature can assume in her wild moods. Once seen, however, few will care to visit it again, for it is with a sense of relief that you emerge from its sullen gloom, and look back upon it as a kind of vault,—Nature's sarcophagus, where life or sound has never entered. Compared to it the Dead Sea is a blooming garden, and the wildest ravines look cosy and smiling. . . . At the mouth of the Saguenay the water varies in depth from 10 to 16 fathoms; but once between the walls of the river and the depth from end to end is never less than 100 fathoms, generally 150. On either side, at a distance of about a mile apart, the cliffs rise up thin, black, and straight, varying in perpendicular height from 1,200 to 1,600 feet, and this is the character of the river Saguenay from its mouth to its source. On the right bank the cliffs are poorly mantled here and there with stunted pines, but on the left there is scarcely a sign of life or verdure, and the granite rocks stick up white and bleached in the gloomy air like the bones of an old world. At two places, St. Marguerite and between Capes Trinity and Eternity, where smaller tributaries pour their contributions into the deep, black stream, a breach occurs in the wall of rocks, as if some giant hand had torn them forcibly back, and left them strewn and baffled of their power in uncouth lumps over the valleys beyond. But these are the only openings, the only means of escape, if they may be so called, from the silent gloom of this dead river. The Saguenay seems to want painting—wants blowing up, or draining—anything, in short, to alter its morose, eternal, quiet awe. Talk of Lethe or the Styx, they must have been purling brooks compared with this savage river, and a picnic on the banks of either would be preferable to one on the Saguenay!

The wild scenery of the river culminates at a little inlet on the right bank between Capes Trinity and Eternity.

Than these two dreadful headlands nothing can be imagined more grand or more impressive. For one brief moment the rugged character of the river is partly softened, and, looking back into the deep valley between the capes, the land has an aspect of life and wild luxuriance which, though not rich, at least seems no comparison with the previous awful barrenness. Cape Trinity on the side towards the landward opening is pretty thickly clothed with fir and birch mingled together in a colour contrast which is beautiful enough, especially when the rocks show out among them, with their little cascades and waterfalls like strips of silver shining in the sun. But Cape Eternity, which well becomes its name, is the very reverse of all this, and seems to frown in gloomy indignation on its brother cape for the weakness it betrays in allowing anything like life or verdure to shield its wild, uncouth deformity. Cape Eternity certainly shows no sign of relaxing in this respect from its deep savage grandeur. It is one tremendous cliff of granite, more than 1,500 feet high, and inclining forward some 200 feet, brow-beating all beneath it, and making as if at any moment it would fall and overwhelm the deep black stream which flows down so cold and motionless below. High up on its rough grey brows a few stunted pines show like bristles their scathed white arms, giving an awful weird aspect to the mass, blanched here and there by the tempests of ages, stained and discoloured by little waterfalls, in blotchy and decaying spots, but all speaking mutely of a long-gone time when the Saguenay, was old, silent, and gloomy, before England was known, or the name of Christianity understood.

The silence of this awful solitude was broken in a strange way:—

The Flying-fish passed under this cape slowly, with her yards almost touching the rock, though with more than a thousand feet of water under her, and even the mid-dies and youngsters from the squadron were awed by the scene into a temporary quietness. The solemn and almost forbidding silence at last became too much. The party had not come out to be overawed, chilled, and subdued by rocks, however tremendous, so it was carried *non con*, that, dead and stony as they were, they must have echoes, and the time was come to wake them. In a minute after, and Captain Hope having good-naturedly given his consent, one of the largest 68-pounders was cast loose and trained aft to face the cliff. From under its overhanging mass the Flying-fish was moved with care, lest any loose crag should be sufficiently disturbed by the concussion to come down bodily upon her decks. A safe distance thus gained, the gun was fired. None who were in the Flying-fish that day will ever forget its sound. For the space of a quarter of a minute after the discharge there was a dead silence, and then, as if the report and concussion were hurled down upon the decks, the echoes came in crash on crash. It seemed as if the rocks and crags had all sprung into life under the tremendous din, and if each was firing 68-pounders full upon us, in sharp crushing volleys, till at last they grew hoarser in their anger, and retreated, bellowing slowly, carrying the tale of invaded solitude from hill to hill, till all the distant mountains seemed to roar and groan at the intrusion. It was the first time these hideous cliffs had ever been made to speak, and when they did break silence, they did it to some purpose.

Accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle and the more adventurous of his suite, the Prince ascended the rapids of St. Marguerite in an Indian canoe:—

In one of these the Prince (who to do him mere justice, knows as little of fear as any man that ever

lived) ascended the rapids of St. Marguerite. They were not, of course, equal to the rapids of the St. Lawrence, but up even these his Royal Highness, I think, would venture had he only one of his Oxford crews on whom he could depend to back him. In common parlance, as he is spoken of on board the Hero, he seems "game to the backbone," and it would be impossible to name any gentleman who is so liked on board his ship as the Prince of Wales. His popularity is not at all the effect of rank, for any one that knows a line-of-battle ship's ward and gun-room knows how much mere rank, however high, goes for there. He is liked for his kindness and perfect joviality, and for nothing more except his "dash" and love for fun.

The squadron anchored on the night of the 17th at Isle d'Orleans. Long before it got under way on the 18th a whole fleet of river steamers came down from Quebec, all dressed in colours and covered with festive evergreens from stem to stern. But these were the only demonstrations ventured on, for of cheering, or, indeed, any but decorative enthusiasm, there was none. But the weather was cold, raw, and very wet.

Thus escorted, the Prince reached Quebec in the afternoon, all the vessels of war in the harbour saluting with manned yards, and giving three grand cheers for his Royal Highness as his barge swept past to the shore. On landing he was well received; but, as the *Times* correspondent says, "cheering is a weak point in the Canadian social system." The weather continued to be wet and disagreeable. The usual address was presented on his landing, after which a procession was formed, which escorted him to the Government House, occupied by Sir Edmund Head. All the streets were beautifully decorated, trees were set in the ground at the edge of all the footpaths, houses were screened in with deep ornamental balconies of evergreens and transparencies, and lofty arches crowded all the main thoroughfares. The procession, owing probably to the state of the weather, was rather a failure, but the illumination was very fine. On the 19th the Prince attended Divine service at the English cathedral. Money and watches to the value of more than 600*l.* are said to have been stolen from various members of the congregation, who of course attended on this occasion in most pious and considerable numbers.

The following was the Prince's reply to the address of the corporation of Quebec:—

Gentlemen,—It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification and of interest in all around me that I find myself for the first time on the shores of Canada, and within the precincts of this its most ancient city.

I am deeply touched by the cordiality with which I have been welcomed by the inhabitants.

For the address which you have just presented to me I beg you to accept the hearty thanks which, in the name of the Queen, I offer to you.

Be assured that her Majesty will receive with no little satisfaction the account of my reception among you, proving, as it does, that her feelings towards the people are met on their part by the most devoted and loyal attachment to herself, her throne, and her family. Still more will she rejoice to learn, from your own lips, that all differences of origin, language, and religion are lost in one universal spirit of patriotism, and that all classes are knit to each other and to the mother country by the common ties of equal liberty and free institutions.

For myself, I will only add that I shall ever take a deep concern in all that tends to promote the prosperity of this beautiful and interesting city.

A Quebec telegram of the 21st says:—"The Prince has taken up his residence in the Parliament House. At the levee both of the speakers were knighted. He visited the Montmorency Falls ball to-night."

On Thursday, the 23rd, he was to leave for Montreal, disembarking at that city on the afternoon of the 24th.

We subjoin one or two additional extracts from the *Times* correspondence:—

FAREWELL TO THE HERO.

The Prince celebrated his last night on board the Hero by inviting all the young officers of the ship, who are his most particular "chums," to dine with him. In honour of this occasion, the smoking time after dinner was prolonged for half an hour, a privilege of which his Royal Highness availed himself to the last minute, puffing his cigar like a steam-engine as half-past nine o'clock drew near, and being the first to set the officers an example by throwing it away when the time expired. In conforming to the rules of the ship as to lights and smoking his Royal Highness is most strict, and, much to the astonishment of the youngsters, neither breaks them himself nor allows them to do so. The result is that he is not only liked but respected by all the officers, though "liked" is perhaps much too weak a term to express the feelings entertained towards him.

THE GIBRALTAR OF NORTH AMERICA.

The appearance of this quaint old city from the bay is always imposing. Its old historical associations are well borne out by the rough grey tiers of houses rising one above the other with their bright tin gable roofs contrasting with the antique fashion of the buildings themselves, amid which in huge heavy outlines the walls of the fortress wind up and down with all the engineering eccentricities of salient and re-entering angles. It is such a combination of the old and the new, of a peaceful, prosperous town, built in and out of a tremendous citadel—a *melange* of modern "stories," guns, bastions, crenelated walls, suburban residences, and houses of tin and pine wood—as makes it resemble no other place under the sun. Take a large part of Malta, mix it up with St. Peter's at Guernsey, and a few of the old houses at Abbeville, strew it here and there with log houses, roof it all over with tin, pave roads and paths with wooden logs, put an immense citadel at the top, cover all the streets profusely with dirt, and stick the whole on one of the hills over Milford Haven with an English Government and a French population, and then you have Quebec. Everything here is in an anomalous state—the footpaths are ladders and the roads are slides. There is a Parliament building, which is not to be used as there is no Parliament with

which to fill it. There are good squares, which are always empty, and narrow, difficult flights of streets, which are always full. With the English the name of Quebec is indissolubly associated with the fame of Wolfe. Among the Quebecians Montcalm is revered. In a strategical point of view I should say the shops of Quebec are the keys of the position, for batteries loom over the roofs of chemists and haberdashers, and you can walk in few places without finding your movements inspected by huge open-mouthed guns which lurk in ambush at every corner, behind trees, in gardens, or half concealed by roofs and stacks of chimneys. Of its kind I should say Quebec must be unique, and I am glad to think it is, for it seems to have got old without becoming venerable, and prosperous without either activity or cleanliness.

SCENE IN THE MONTREAL CITY COUNCIL.

The following is some account of a disgraceful scene in the Montreal City Council. It was proposed to change the name of "Commissioner Square" to that of "Victoria Square," a step to which the French members objected.

The Council was dividing on the main motion, and a name or two had been called hurriedly, as Councillor Homier rose to speak on the occasion, amid applause from a mob in the galleries. Councillor Homier proceeded to pour showers of vile abuse on the heads of the English, stating that the cowardly English, with their whores and bastards, came to the country of the Canadians, and after receiving shelter and support, began to domineer over them, and wished to crush them, their language, and laws. They wanted to rule Canada and have it for themselves. But ah, no! they could not change the St. Jean Baptiste, or subdue them. They were the children of the old French who had settled in the country first, and would teach the English that they would not be insulted and oppressed. Councillor Duhamel next proceeded to address the Mayor. He was a Canadian in feeling, in language, and religion, and would never sanction the tyranny of the English over the French Canadians. The English had no right there, only that got by the bayonet and at the cannon's mouth. Enough honour had been done the name of Victoria by giving it to the greatest bridge in the world, without calling every street and square by that name. The English had encroached on everything Canadian. Let them look at that crumbling heap of stones in Jacques Cartier Square, called "Nelson's Monument," which never should have been put there, as it was a "disgrace"—a "shame" to the square called after the great Frenchman, whose statue should be in its place.

The *Commercial Advertiser* offers the following editorial remarks upon this extraordinary scene:—

We have pointed out from time to time how this bitter hatred against the English, Irish, and Scotch population of Canada is encouraged by a party among the French Canadians, which looks forward to a war with France to afford them an opportunity of revolt, and to a French invasion as a means of subjecting the "superior race." Without a solitary reason, without even the shadow of a wrong to stimulate it, there is to-day a more persistent and deadly hatred among this "national" section of the French Canadian population towards the British Government and race than at any time before or immediately after the rebellion of 1837 and 1838. The representatives of this party, in the Council, in the press, and in political circles, lose no opportunity to excite popular prejudices and to create a war of races, which must desolate the country. The prime movers in this conspiracy, and the instigators of these men, are foreign Jesuits, who, contrary to law and to public policy, have been allowed to locate themselves in our midst, and to repeat here the machinations by which they have been recognised in every clime which their presence cursed as the disturbers of nations.

The departure of his Royal Highness from New York is fixed for the 6th of October. From New York the squadron goes at once to Bermuda, when, after a stay of four days his Royal Highness will return to England, so as to arrive early in November.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A FRIGATE FROM BEING WRECKED IN ALDERNEY HARBOUR.—On Tuesday morning one of the finest vessels in her Majesty's service struck on a rock in a British harbour, though she was in charge of a pilot, and it was broad daylight, and the weather was fair. There was not even an "unexpected squall from the north-east" to account for the mishap. There was no mistake about the matter. The Emerald had struck hard and fast upon as genuine a rock as the whole Red Sea could produce, right under her funnel. Of course all that skill could suggest or seamanship accomplish was done to get her off. Guns were shifted, boats hoisted out, and engines backed at full speed, but to no purpose. The magnificent frigate was hard aground, and "there she lay, all that day," until the tide turned and floated her once more. As it happened, she sustained no very serious injury; but, if it had not been for the extraordinary precautions adopted by the captain and officers, the pride of the Channel fleet might have been lost to the service. This is an exceedingly strange and by no means satisfactory story. No blame can attach to commander or crew. We suppose, too, we must acquit the pilot, for he could hardly be expected to divine the existence of a hidden rock unknown till that moment. But, how is it that this rock was unknown in a harbour like that of Alderney, the dimensions of which are so confined, and the expenditure upon which has been so enormous? The occurrence seems really unaccountable in the case of Alderney, where the magnitude and concentration of expenditure ought to have given us almost a map of the harbour's bottom. It is a poor return for all the money sunk, to find that, besides all the obvious defects of the port, there are worse evils hidden beneath the surface. A first-class frigate of the latest model can hardly turn in the harbour at the best of times, but if, in addition to this inconvenience, they are to run the risk of wreck, the prospect will appear worse than ever. We are expending thousands of pounds a week on this port of Alderney at the present moment, and yet we have not secured ourselves against one of the worst perils to which ships are exposed.—*Times*.

Postscript.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Wednesday, September 5, 1860.

THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

NAPLES, Sept. 4.

As yet the King has not accepted nor refused the resignation of his Ministers. Naples is tranquil.

NAPLES (via Genoa), Sept. 4.

The Royal troops are concentrated near Naples. Placards have been posted up bearing the words "Long live Victor Emmanuel!" Several soldiers tore them down. The Lazzaroni became irritated, and a conflict with the soldiers ensued.

NAPLES (via Marseilles), Sep. 1.

The Ministry tendered, and then withdrew, its resignation. The attempt to form a new Cabinet under the presidency of Prince d'Ischitella failed. The chiefs of the National Guard entered the Royal palace and demanded from the King the dismissal of Generals d'Ischitella and Catroflano. The confusion is increasing in the city.

It is said that, should anarchy ensue, a disembarkation of Sardinian troops may be expected.

NAPLES, Sept. 3.

The Annexionist Committee assembled this morning, and received communication of a letter from Garibaldi, stating that, as the state of the country requires a definitive solution, he will arrive at Naples about the 8th inst., and will, in the name of Victor Emmanuel, assume the dictatorship of the Two Sicilies. The committee is making preparations for the reception of the Dictator. The city will be illuminated for three nights.

Two Sardinian vessels, with troops, arrived here on the morning of the 3rd inst.

VERONA, Sep. 4.

On account of the rapid progress of Garibaldi's army in the kingdom of Naples, four batteries, sent from Vienna, have been added to the great artillery depot at this place. It is asserted that the 7th and 8th Austrian corps d'armée have received orders to join, at the first summons, the army of Venetia.

FRANCE.

TRIESTE, Sept. 4.

The report which has been circulating that France was about to send two war vessels to Cattaro is without foundation. Cattaro is a military port, where foreign war vessels can only enter for refuge; under other circumstances they cannot, according to the international laws, enter without being reported to the Cabinet of Vienna. The latter has, up to the present time, received no notification.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Sept. 4.

The *Patrie* of to-day says:—"Nothing definitive has yet been decided relative to the interview at Warsaw."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.

Count Nadassy, the Minister of Justice, who has already twice tendered his resignation, insists upon leaving the Cabinet at the close of the extraordinary session of the Reichsrath. His retirement will bring about, if not a complete change, at least essential modifications in the present Ministry.

During his stay here, Prince Metternich has not ceased to urge the Government to enter frankly upon liberal reforms, which he stated to be the only efficacious means to establish the influence of Austria abroad.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Sept. 4.

It is certain that, although tranquillity continues to prevail in Hungary, it is less to be attributed to the measures taken by the Government than to the perfect unity with which the national movement is organised throughout the country. The instructions for this course of action have been given by secret chiefs, and are observed by the masses with admirable discipline. It is, therefore, believed that, unless the Government brings the present crisis to a solution, grave complications will result.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A telegram from Montreal, dated the 24th Aug., announces the arrival of the Prince of Wales. "The rivers were brilliantly illuminated in honour of the Prince. The members of the legislative council arrived in the steamer at Quebec, at ten o'clock on the night of the 23rd, and attended the Prince to Montreal. At the various points along the river groups of people assembled on the shores and cheered and waved their hats as the steamer passed down with the Prince on board. Rain commenced at ten o'clock, and continued till the cortège arrived off Montreal. The Prince came by the north channel and missed a number of steamboats which had gone to meet him. They overtook him, however, at Bont de L'Isle. They were crowded with people and gaily decked with flags, &c., their passengers cheering lustily as they came up with the Prince's vessel. As Kingston was passed the church bells rang a peal, and the crowds on shore cheered. The Prince's fleet, on reaching Montreal, was received with a Royal salute of twenty-one guns as they approached the city. The rain at this time ceased, but again commenced, and in consequence of the unfavourableness of the weather the preparations for the grand reception were not completed, and the landing was postponed till ten o'clock the following day. The illumination was also deferred. About 40,000 people who had assembled were not only disappointed but drenched. The city is overflowing with strangers, and the enthusiasm among the provincials unparalleled. During the firing of the salutes, four seamen were blown to pieces on two of the men-of-war forming the escort."

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TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND NINETEEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning an accident of a fearful nature took place on the East Lancashire Railway, which resulted in the deaths of eleven persons, serious injury to nineteen others, and a great many more were much hurt and shaken. It appears that three excursion trains left the Salford station Monday night last, conveying persons from Belle Vue Gardens, back to Colne, Burnley, &c. The first train left about 10.45 p.m., and reached its destination all right. The second train left about 11, and proceeded all right as far as Helmsshore station, between Ramsbottom and Accrington. At that point some of the carriages became detached, and ran back down the incline, coming into collision with the third train, which was close behind. A terrible smash took place. A number of the carriages were shivered to pieces, and the result was that eleven persons were killed on the spot, nineteen more were seriously injured, and many others badly shaken.

A special engine was despatched for Dr. Harrison, from Manchester; and other medical gentlemen in the neighbourhood of the accident rendered all the assistance they could.

A large number of the injured passengers were at once conveyed to Manchester Infirmary. The killed (four females and six males) are now lying at Helmsshore, and one at Colne. Samuel Duckworth, of Ewood-bridge; Alice Hartley, of Burnley; Richard Heap, of Bunker's-hill; Starkey Harrison, of Barrowford; an elderly man (name unknown), from Huncoat; another man (name unknown); Mary Hayes, of Magnoles; Isabella, wife of Thomas Hindle, collier, Baxenden; John Hartley, of Accrington, dyer; and Hartley Butterfield, of Barrowford, near Colne (died at the Manchester Royal Infirmary).

An eye-witness of the shocking catastrophe gives the following additional particulars:—"The detached carriages had run back about a quarter of a mile, gaining speed all the while. A most fearful collision took place, in consequence of the next train then proceeding towards Helmsshore on the same line of rails. Fortunately, Ramsbottom, the engine-driver of this train, saw the tail lights of the preceding train approaching him; the brake was immediately put on, and, as the train was moving up hill, it was almost brought to a stand before the collision took place; and, with the exception of a few black eyes and bloody noses, occasioned by the jostling of the people together, the whole of the passengers of the last train, which consisted of between twenty and thirty carriages, escaped unhurt. The force of the collision to the passengers in the receding train was dreadful beyond description. Several of the carriages were forced upwards and jumped over the top of the engine, and the top or cover of one of the carriages remained on the engine after the accident had occurred. Four of the carriages of the receding train were smashed to shivers, and two carriages of the third train were also broken to pieces, but there were only a few passengers in these two carriages, and none were seriously injured. The safety-valves were deranged by the collision, and one of the clock-boxes was broken, so that the steam and water rushed forth immediately, partially overpowering the shrieks of the passengers."

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT ROAD.—FROM TUESDAY EVENING.—From information received here to-day, it appears that the Home Secretary has already come to a decision respecting the steps which shall be taken to re-investigate the mysterious case. Early this morning a police-officer proceeded to Mr. Kent's residence at Road, and requested that the gardener and groom, and, we believe, some of the other domestic servants, should accompany him to Bath. Of course the request, which was almost a command, was acceded to, and the servants, accompanied by Emily Doll, a person who was in the house on the morning of the murder, but who has not yet been examined, and Bengier, one of the men who found the mangled corpse of the child, proceeded to Bath, where they were examined before Mr. Slack, solicitor.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Several parcels of new English wheat were on offer here, to-day, in fair average condition; but the supply of old quantities was very limited. The trade was heavy in the extreme; and, to have forced sales, a further decline of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter must have been submitted to. Foreign wheat was in large supply, and heavy request, on rather easier terms. The inquiry for floating cargoes was very dull, at dropping currencies. On the whole, there was a fair demand for barley and malt, and prices were fairly supported.

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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1860.

SUMMARY.

THE glorious change in the weather has come in time to save the harvest, to dissipate the gloomy fears excited by the long continuance of wet, and to give a new impetus to commerce and monetary operations. All is now *couleur de rose*; and there is perhaps too strong a tendency to underrate the mischief already done. But the cold, ungenial weather has so greatly delayed the ripening of the crops, that under the influence of a bright autumn sun there is yet time for their recovery. The loss of summer may be made up to us in the autumn. With a continuance of the present settled weather, the harvest, though it must be late, is not likely to be seriously defective, while the immense supplies of wheat already ordered from the valley of the Danube and the United States banishes all fear of scarcity. The considerable fall in the price of bread and meat that has already taken place will be a great boon to the poorer classes, upon whom a failure in the harvest would have fallen with peculiar severity.

There is no reason to doubt that a Sardinian intervention in Naples has been resolved on, but it appears that the step has been invited, not only by the Count of Syracuse, but by the National Guard of Naples. Whether Garibaldi approves of the sudden decision of the Court of Turin does not appear. But if, according to a late telegram, he is himself to be at Naples on the 8th, to assume the dictatorship of the Two Sicilies in the name of Victor Emmanuel, he may thus desire to forestall Count Cavour, or, at least render needless the proposed intervention. On the 3rd some Sardinian troops had already arrived in the Bay of Naples; the King was paralysed, and unable to appoint a new ministry; and a collision had taken place between some of the Royal troops and the Lazzaroni on the popular side. In another week we may hope to hear that the revolution in Naples has been completed, and the Bourbon dynasty discarded, without any sanguinary struggle, and with the least disturbance of public order.

The Papal government must watch with painful anxiety every step of the Italian Liberator. France takes upon herself the maintenance of tranquillity in Rome, the defence of Civita Vecchia, and the personal safety of the Pope, and for this purpose is about to reinforce her army with 3,500 men. If Lamoricière, with his mercenary levies, can hold the rest of the Papal territory against internal revolution and external invasion, well and good; if not, we gather from Count Persigny's speech on the subject, that the Emperor Napoleon washes his hands of all responsibility. It is improbable that that potentate can view with complacency the position of the Orleanist general, or that he would greatly mourn over his defeat by Garibaldi. The time seems fast approaching when, even in the belief of Roman Catholic organs, the programme of M. About's pamphlet will soon be realised, by the Papal authority being circumscribed by a palace and garden in Rome. But as the *Catholic Register* justly observes:—"It is one thing to take territory and temporal power from the Pope, and quite another to overthrow the Papal system."

The Emperor of Austria hesitates. The majority of the Council of the Empire which he

has lately invested with deliberative power have recommended a scheme of government which, though moderate enough, abolishes absolutism, and is opposed to centralisation. Francis Joseph, unable to brook the advice even of his own Council, now proposes to take the initiative and octroy a constitution. May not this Fabian policy last too long? Hungary waits patiently but resolutely, and the resignation of General Benedek shows that the Magyars will not much longer be put off with delusive promises. The presence of Kossuth on the borders of Venetia, the progress of Garibaldi, the unnatural calm that pervades Hungary, and the agreement that obtains between the various oppressed nationalities, ought to be to the Austrian Government signs of impending dangers which require to be very promptly averted.

In Syria, Fuad Pasha continues his policy of retribution, and his whole-sale executions, which have comprised not a few men of rank and wealth, have struck terror into the Moslem population. The arrival of the French expedition has infused renewed vigour into his judicial course, so that Damascus is not likely soon to forget the lesson he has taught. The late Governor-General, Ahmed Pasha, is now in that city on trial. Of his guilt there is no doubt, and equally little that this arch-criminal will not be allowed to escape the penalty inflicted on subordinate, but less guilty murderers. When Damascus is settled, the Druses are to be called to account, and in tracking them to their mountain fastnesses, French aid may be required. But it is quite possible that the proximity of European troops will alone suffice, and that Fuad Pasha will so effectually do his work, that General Beaufort need not stir beyond the environs of Beyrout.

The principal novelty of domestic news is the review in Knowsley-park of the Lancashire Volunteer Corps, on Saturday last. There was a muster of over 12,000 riflemen, to be inspected by General Wetherall, and partake of the princely hospitality of the Earl of Derby. The support given to the volunteer movement by the aristocracy of the kingdom has undoubtedly thrown around it a halo of popularity. It is not unlikely that it will become one of our permanent institutions, and that the 150,000 Volunteers will, in the course of another year, have swollen to a force of 200,000.

The neighbourhood of Liverpool has been the scene of another not less significant event. On Thursday last was opened at Birkenhead the first street railway on this side of the Atlantic. So successful was the experiment that Liverpool and Manchester will doubtless soon follow the example of Birkenhead. In due time we may hope to see in operation, even in the crowded streets of the metropolis, an economical means of locomotion which will systematise our immense traffic, relieve our great thoroughfares, and make pleasant as well as quick the transit from one locality to another.

The last news from China illustrates the disadvantages of combined expeditions. The English were ready to commence operations, but the French were behindhand, and it appears that the latter went so far as to protest against the former beginning operations without them. But Lord Elgin seems to have overcome the scruples of Baron Gros, and a combined attack on the forts of the Peiho was imminent when the last accounts left. Meanwhile the rebels have again made head, and seriously threaten the stability of the Imperial dynasty. The recent intelligence from Nankin shows that their original King, Hung-Sien-Tsen, is still alive and at their head; that he and his subjects continue to hold that nominal Christian creed which they avowed some years ago; that they are as zealous iconoclasts as ever; and that they strongly desire to cultivate friendly relation with foreigners. The new attitude they have assumed, the large concessions from the Imperialists and the capture of Hangchow and Fouchow, place in considerable peril the Tartar dynasty at Peking, independently of the attacks of European troops.

ENGLAND AND THE EMPEROR.

How has it come to pass that Napoleon is ever and anon addressing to England professions of friendliness, and that England hears them with indifference, if not with blank incredulity? How is it that neither the Commercial Treaty, nor his own letter, nor Count Persigny's speech, serve to restore confidence to the British people, or, more correctly speaking, to those who assume to think for them, and to speak in their name? There must be some grave misapprehension, or profound insincerity on both sides. Mutual suspicions, especially between nations, seldom spring up, as do the winds, from one knows not whither. The phenomenon is a lamentable one—let us see whether it cannot be accounted for!

It is very easy to attribute the chronic distrust with which England views the policy and pro-

ceedings of the Emperor to the virulence of the press. No doubt, the tone of the British press, or, at any rate, of an influential portion of it, has been pretty continuously provocative of a resentful temper towards Napoleon the Third—but we question whether it would have succeeded to the extent it has done, if there had not been some appearance of reason for its suspicions. It is remarkable that our leading statesmen of both the great political parties have been rather intimate than otherwise with the Emperor—and yet they have recently altered their tone so far as to convince the people of England that there must be some serious cause of alienation. They, as well as the *Times*, and the *Saturday Review*, receive the friendly assurances of the Emperor with cold politeness, and scarcely concealed misgivings. France and England, or, to be more precise, the Governments of Napoleon and Victoria, are carrying on combined operations in China and in Syria, and are labouring to complete the details of a Commercial Treaty. On the question of Italian unity and independence they are, probably, not far asunder; and, it is certain that, of late, Napoleon's policy has been considerably influenced and modified by the known sentiments of the British people. And yet, one would infer from the active and costly preparations we are making to meet aggression, which confessedly can only come from France, that we seriously accept as probable a hostile descent upon our coasts, and that we have detected at the bottom of the Imperial heart a fixed purpose to quarrel with England, and to invade this island, as soon as opportunities shall appear to favour the design. This, at least, is the nebulous suspicion which floats upon the surface of the public mind in this country. This has given us our Volunteer Rifle Corps, our extravagant estimates, our Channel fleet, and our Fortifications Scheme.

Now, we verily believe that between our statesmen and diplomatists who really distrust the Napoleonic policy, and the half-informed public who fear his supposed aggressive designs against this country, there is scarcely a conviction or a sentiment in common. The popular mistrust, in our sober judgment, is wholly unfounded. We do not draw our conclusions from the character of the Emperor, but from his conduct. He has done many things to disentitle him to esteem and confidence; but he has not done one public act since his accession to the Imperial throne, so far as we are aware, that indicates a desire to come into conflict with England. We are sure that it cannot be his interest to do so. As a *parvenu* Sovereign, whose dynasty has before it a precarious future, we can easily see, and we give Napoleon III. credit for seeing, that nothing can be more important to him than to maintain uninterrupted a cordial understanding with Great Britain. But we ground our conviction upon facts rather than upon speculation. During the ten years that he has directed the policy and wielded the immense resources of the French Empire, we feel it but due to him to confess that he has uniformly displayed not merely a readiness, but an eagerness, to stand well with England. There have been moments of irritation, like those which followed the attempt of Orsini, when he has reined up his anger with a suddenness and a mastery betokening extreme anxiety to avoid the possibility of a rupture. There have been opportunities for taking us at disadvantage, like that of the military mutiny in India, when he has not only refrained from menace of our interests, but has freely offered us facilities for the prosecution of our plans. There have been provocations to alienation, such as Lord Palmerston's recent speeches in the House of Commons, which he has met with admirable forbearance, and essayed to put aside with weapons not usually resorted to by Sovereigns. If he really means mischief to this country, as the public evidently suspected, his whole course since his elevation to power is mysterious and inexplicable. We believe his professions and protestations to the contrary, because they are consistently supported by his behaviour. His interests, his avowals, and his acts agree in proving that the apprehension of the public that he meditates inflicting injury and humiliation on Great Britain is unfounded and unjustifiable.

But although the general public is scared out of its self-possession by a bugbear generated by its own suspicions, the statesmen who have the conduct of our affairs are not thus deluded. They are willing enough to turn the misapprehension to account by increasing our armaments and enlarging the scale of our expenditure—but their view of the Napoleonic ideas does not correspond with the popular one. They fear the Emperor, not as an invader of the British soil, but as the subverter of the existing and traditional European system. The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, little as the act could affect the interests of this country, was, nevertheless, a great shock to its diplomacy. It

was affected with a duplicity which out-witted even Palmerston's keen instincts. It forced our rulers, as well as our people, to revert to the past and to retrace the sudden twists in the Emperor's pathway which had resulted from mystery, falsehood, and even perjury. It pointed them forward to further projects of territorial acquisition—the Rhine, Belgium, and, possibly, Genoa. In fact it disclosed that the European policy of the Tuileries was essentially a French policy—Imperial, egotistic, and encroaching. How far the realisation of this policy, if it ever should be realised, would touch any single interest of this country, or interfere with any real responsibility, is a question which these statesmen usually decline to discuss. They assume the wisdom and perpetuity of the bases of 1815 as unassailable—and any serious disturbance of that forced and unnatural settlement they interpret as an affront to England. The French Emperor has troubled and shaken their diplomatic theory—he has done so by subtle and lying means—he may do so again to a much greater extent. Our public men have ceased to trust him, for he has over-reached them. True, he has got very little by it, and England has lost nothing—but it is also true, that he has made an ugly rent in that diplomatic web which our statesmen have watched over with as fond a solicitude as if they had been appointed by Providence to guard its integrity.

The protestations of Napoleon that he meditates nothing hostile to the interests of Great Britain are susceptible of different meanings, according as they are looked at from the diplomatic or the popular ground. The Emperor himself, probably, directs these protestations at the suspicion, more or less entertained over here, that he is lying in wait for a chance of striking a blow at England—and, in this sense, we believe his denials are quite sincere—in this sense, moreover, our statesmen can hardly mistrust him. They, however, proceeding on the principle "Love me, love my dog," affect to regard designs against the traditional European system, as designs against this realm—and such designs Napoleon has very faintly, and only by deputy, disavowed. We are not sure that the British public could be wrought up to enthusiasm in behalf of the Treaties of 1815. The phantom of an invasion is necessary to scare them. The Emperor protests that he entertains no unfriendly purpose. Our ministers, having in their minds the objects of diplomacy, shrug their shoulders, and put on a sceptical expression. The public having in their minds the ruder idea of actual invasion, and supposing they are borne out by ministerial authority, imitate the example set them, and express mistrust also. But what the Government mistrusts and what the public mistrusts, are very different things. The fears and scepticism of the public, convenient as they are for a handle, occasion, probably, smiles of contempt in the Cabinet. The fears and scepticism of the Ministry, well founded as they may be, would probably be regarded with stoical indifference by the public. Meanwhile, the latter are hoodwinked by the confusion of the two. When Napoleon gives solemn assurances of amity, Lord Palmerston is polite, and inwardly exclaims, "Once bitten, twice shy," referring, of course, to European diplomacy. The public, however, make no such reference. Invasion is the bugaboo that alarms them, and that they suppose to have alarmed the Government. So they, too, look wise, and say, "Catch a weasel asleep!" There is a great deal of roguery on both sides the Channel—but if the people were not dupes, those who rule them would be less tempted to become knaves.

PIEDMONT AND NAPLES.

The advance of Garibaldi in Southern Italy is a repetition of his successful career in Sicily. His prestige carries everything before it, almost without bloodshed. Within a week of his landing on the south coast of Calabria, the town and fort of Reggio fell into his hands after a slight resistance, the whole of the forts bordering the straits of Messina were surrendered without a struggle, two brigades under General Milandis and Briganti capitulated, after being outflanked, and surrounded, and the Liberator had reached Monteleone, to find the large Neapolitan force, stationed there to contest his progress, retreating before him. The royal army melts away at his approach—officers and men being alike demoralised. It is probable that on Garibaldi's arrival at Salerno he would find the story of Monteleone repeated, and that no effectual obstacle would impede his triumphant march upon the capital. The complete breaking up of the vast military force which King Bomba spent the last years of his life in organising, and the uselessness of his formidable fleet to prevent the invasion of a mere handful of volunteers, is one of the most significant events of modern times.

It would seem as though Garibaldi had already surmounted the greatest difficulties of his new

enterprise. The enemy have supplied him with all needful resources in the shape of arms, artillery, and ammunition, and now that he is master of both sides of the Straits, the volunteers from Northern Italy are swelling his army by thousands. To the troops that capitulate, he gives the option of serving under him, or returning to their homes. Everywhere he has found the population heartily on his side, hailing him as their Liberator, and ready, in every way, to further his aims. All the southern provinces have revolted against the royal authority, have formed provisional governments in the name of Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, Dictator, and have driven away the local representatives of Francis II.

In the capital itself, the King has well nigh ceased to exercise any power. His own family are turning against him. Count Syracuse, his uncle, is already at Turin, and advises his nephew to follow the noble example of the Duchess of Parma, who, "on the breaking out of civil war, released her subjects from their allegiance, and made them the arbiters of their own destiny." The King's generals have almost, without exception, advised his departure from Naples, and, instead of taking measures for defending the city, were consulting whether they should not succumb to Garibaldi. The National Guard garrison every part of the city except the palaces and forts, and declare that they will engage only to preserve public order. The Government, unable to resist the momentum of the national movement, resign, but no one is found to occupy their place. There appears to be no thought of preparing to resist Garibaldi; all anxiety was directed to avert a popular outbreak, and to save the city from the horrors of an *emence* by the Lazzaroni.

Thus far the Neapolitan revolution has proceeded without external interference. The Sardinian Government has been unable to arrest the progress of Garibaldi, and was powerless to check the tide of emigration which has fed his volunteer force. But at length Count Cavour considers the time has arrived for direct intervention. It is said that Farini was commissioned to inform the Emperor Napoleon at Chambéry that Victor Emmanuel must either put himself at the head of the national movement or be swept away by it, and that on his return to Turin it was resolved that the Bersaglieri on board the Sardinian ships at Naples should be landed in order to preserve order, that a corps of 30,000 men under General La Marmora should be despatched without delay to the Neapolitan capital, and that if they could not be sent off in time from Genoa, the Pope should be asked to allow the Piedmontese troops to pass through his dominions.

This is a grave crisis in the Neapolitan question. The only direct demand for the interposition of Piedmont has come from Count Syracuse, who asks Victor Emmanuel to occupy Naples without delay, in order that civil war and anarchy may be prevented. But compliance with such a request may be regarded by the King of Naples as a declaration of war against himself, by Austria as releasing her from her pledge of non-intervention, and by France as a precedent which may hereafter be quoted with some effect. Under existing circumstances, the intervention of the Piedmontese government is undoubtedly a violation of public law. Whether justified by imperious necessity, it is not easy to form an opinion. The defenders of the Court of Turin allege that such a step only can avert the dire consequences of disbanding the corrupt Neapolitan army, of removing restraint from the pillage-loving Lazzaroni, and of the intrigues of the anti-monarchical adherents of Garibaldi. It may also be said that Victor Emmanuel is only complying with the national wishes of the Neapolitans as expressed through the Liberator, who is avowedly acting as his lieutenant.

But whether or not Piedmont has any legal right to take possession of Naples, the policy of the step, sanctioned by France, is not likely to be contested by Austria, or by the Papal government. It may be better for Italy that the military ardour of Garibaldi should be moderated by the statesmanship of Cavour, and that the formation of a great Italian kingdom should proceed slowly under conditions that will insure public order, and constitutional freedom. Each subsequent advance of Garibaldi, after the conquest of Naples, would have been attended with increased peril. In the Roman States he would come into collision, not only with Lamoricière, but with a French army; while the attempt to liberate Venetia would precipitate a general war, or entail disastrous defeat to the Italian arms. By allowing the King of Sardinia to secure the fruits of Garibaldi's victories, the Pope and the Kaiser may choose the least of two evils. They obtain a further respite—a postponement at least of the ultimate appeal. It may be that by transferring the final liberation of Italy from

Garibaldi's volunteers to the hands of Victor Emmanuel, a disastrous and sanguinary war may be averted, and an interval allowed for negotiations that may result in the pacific surrender of Venetia to the Italian monarchy.

THE SYRIAN MASSACRES.

Telegrams to the following effect have been received:—

BEYROUT, August 22.

On Monday morning Fuad Pasha hanged fifty-seven Moslems, belonging to different classes, in various parts of the town, and shot 110 policemen and Bashi-Bazouks at the great Meidan. The city was perfectly quiet.

BEYROUT, August 22 (via Marseilles.)

By order of Fuad Pasha, seventy individuals, convicted of having taken part in the late massacres, have been hung, and 110 soldiers shot. He has compelled 3,000 inhabitants of Damascus to enter the army.

4,500 soldiers of the French expedition have disembarked here.

DAMASCUS, August 30 (Evening).

This morning 167 persons implicated in the late massacres, and on whom sentence had been passed, were publicly executed. Fifty-seven of the condemned were hanged in the most populous parts of the city, and 110 of the local police were shot in the square Djank Meidan. These executions have struck terror into the inhabitants of the city, which remained tranquil. To-morrow those condemned to hard labour and detention will be taken under a strong escort to Beyrout, where they will be immediately embarked for Constantinople. Among the persons hanged were brothers, sons, and parents of the first men of the country. No attention was paid to their rank or dignity. To-morrow all the other principal parties compromised will be arrested, tried, and punished. The trial of the ex-governor Ahmed Agha and other officers is proceeding before a Council of War. The sentences will be enforced immediately after they are pronounced. The guilty persons who escaped after the massacres will be tried as outlaws. They will undergo the penalties as soon as they are seized. The army of the Sultan acts with the most rigorous discipline, and in perfect loyalty. The arm of justice is absolutely triumphant. Perfect tranquillity reigns on all the borders of Syria. Order is re-established at Salda and its environs.

Full details have been received down to August 22nd. At that time there were 1,300 persons in prison. The executions above referred to struck great terror into the souls of the Moslems:—

This act of stern justice filled Moslems with the gloomiest apprehensions; their shops were closed during the day, and the Jews kept to their own quarter, while very few Christians appeared in the streets, which were filled with the women related to the dead and to those in prison, weeping aloud, and cursing the "dogs" on whose account Moslems had been punished with death. Besides those who suffered the extreme penalty of the law about 350 were sentenced to hard labour for life, and they were marched out of Damascus through the public streets, with their wrists in wooden yokes, to Beyrout, whence they are to embark for Constantinople. Their relatives also crowded the streets, weeping and screaming, and striving to say a last good-bye to the condemned. Moslems are now convinced of the sincerity of Fuad Pasha's threats; and while this signal punishment was inflicted not the slightest attempt was made at a rescue, or at a popular rising. Henceforward I am assured there will be no further delay. As offenders are tried and condemned they will be immediately executed; while those who have fled are now being tried, and on being condemned will be liable to immediate execution on being caught. Fuad Pasha has 8,000 troops under his command, of whose fidelity he feels assured, to render him perfect master of the city. Ahmed Pasha, late Governor of Damascus, has been tried and found guilty, and condemned to death by a civil tribunal. He has to be tried by a military court, and will then be executed,—probably he has been so before this. His revelations are understood to have been of great service to Fuad Pasha in discovering the guilty parties. Kourschid Pasha is still here awaiting his trial.

One of the correspondents predicts that if Fuad continues to act with the same vigour as he has commenced with, "he will not only save the Turkish empire, but will place these provinces on such a footing that future fanatical outbreaks will be impossible." Amongst those who had been executed was a great criminal:—

On Monday morning, those who fancied their creed would insure them an immunity from punishment received a terrible shock, when they found at dawn fifty-seven Moslems—many belonging to the better, though not to the higher class—hanging in batches of from six to twelve in different parts of the city which had witnessed their atrocities. Among them were Mustapha Bey El-Hawasly who was a *protégé* of, and owed his position to, the late English Consul at Damascus—Mr. Wood, now Consul at Tunis, and who had made a handsome fortune during the Crimean war by trafficking in mules. This wretch, with his family and followers, butchered hundreds of Christians, including many who trusted for safety to his pretended friendship and to his profession of regard. It was by his orders, and by his people, that Mr. Graham was murdered, and he plotted the deaths of Mr. Frej and Dr. Meshallah, native Protestant missionaries. Haasam Bey, a man well known in Damascus, was also hanged with others, including the brothers, sons, and followers of some of the chief personages in the city. Rank and dignity made no difference. The Christians, however, did not feel quite secure,

3,000 more were to have gone to Beyrout, but were stopped at the advice of the French Consul there.

Fuad Pasha had offered the European Consuls to expel the Moslems from a quarter of the town—the Kanawât—and to instal the Christians in their places, providing them with the means of livelihood for some time to come, and soldiers to protect the quarter. A similar offer was made to the Christians remaining in the castle, but declined, under the advice of the Russian and French Consuls. However, Fuad Pasha commenced turning the inhabitants of the Kanawât out of their houses on the evening of the 15th very unceremoniously, and they are believed to have deserved a much heavier punishment. Very few have, up to the present time, accepted Fuad Pasha's offer and gone to the houses provided for them. The majority prefer to endure all the discomforts of the castle rather than take a step which may lessen the chance of their getting away soon. They are said to suffer much abusive language from the Moslems, which causes more alarm now than it did before. Up to the date of the last despatches the Christians had not opened their shops, nor, indeed, any in which Christian goods were deposited for sale.

The Anglo-American Relief Committee were labouring with zeal and heartiness to alleviate the enormous and increasing amount of misery which was accumulating in Beyrout. They had established a soup kitchen and a hospital which will contribute much to improve the condition of the Christian refugees, and to the preservation of life. But the extent of helplessness and wretchedness they have to deal with was aggravated by the strange apathy of the Turkish authorities, and the revolting selfish indifference of the Maronite priesthood. There was also pressing need for sanitary measures:—

When the wet season sets in the mortality will be terrible among the dense population which is agglomerated in so dirty a city as Beyrout, the majority of whom are sleeping in the open air, under fig or mulberry trees, and all of whom are badly fed and worse clad. On all hands a pestilence is anticipated, and there is no time to be lost in preparing to meet it. The first step towards it would be to obtain from the Turkish authorities the institution of a sanitary commission for the city and neighbourhood, composed of Europeans, nominated by the allies, and who would possess authority to expel the filthy many cures that fill the streets with fleas and all unpleasance. It would, perhaps, be too presumptuous to expect the Government to authorise a health commission to meddle with private dwellings, and yet most of them in the bazaars are worse than dog kennels, devoid of light and air, and laden with the filth of centuries. They look literally dens such as London Arabs would burrow out if permitted in the dark arches of the Adelphi, to which a considerable portion of the bazaars bears a strong resemblance, for it is roofed over. Here, if nothing else could be done, whitewashing and a liberal use of chloride of lime might be had recourse to. That, if no preventative, would be no promoter of excessive mortality.

The following is related in proof of the selfishness of the Maronite priesthood:—

The committee received applications for relief from 10,000 Maronite Christians who are not succoured by their church. One half, including the most destitute, were admitted on the relief lists, swelling the total to 7,000, who daily receive assistance. With the whole it was impossible to deal, even if funds had been available, for the labours of the executive are taxed to the utmost. Two members of the committee were deputed to have an interview with the Bishop Batros and chiefs of the sect. They went accordingly, and found about twenty of the leaders present. The members explained their case, and asked that the church should relieve some portion of the flock, but, to their astonishment and dismay, they were met by a positive refusal to make the slightest contribution, based upon the poverty of the Church. The deputation stated they would temporarily relieve the necessities of 5,000 Maronites. "What do you give them each?" asked the bishop. "Twenty paras a day," was the reply. "Reduce the daily allowance to ten paras each, and then you can succour the whole," the holy man rejoined, with a knowledge of Cocker that does credit to his Syrian cuteness, though at the expense of his reputation for humanity and Christian feeling. Twenty paras are about equivalent to an English penny, and when the rise in the price of provisions is remembered it will be seen that it is impossible to keep body and soul together on a halfpenny a day—the Maronite episcopal allowance.

The landing of foreign troops had not caused a general rising of the Moslem population in Syria:—

Not the shadow of a shade of rebellion have the Moslems dared to show. They grumble, are sulky, would cut the throats of us all—French, English, Americans, Russians, and Natives—no doubt, if they dared, but they dare not. A month ago they were boastful and overbearing, and talked openly of "Killing all these dogs of Christians;" now they are cringing and fawning to every European, and more civil than they have been for years to their Christian fellow-countrymen. It is not twenty days since a respectable Moslem here told me to my face that if the Turkish authorities were left to settle the affairs of Syria, all would go well; but that if France or England dared to land a soldier in Syria, the Moslems would rise as one man, and massacre every Christian in the land. I told my friend that he was greatly mistaken; that he and his co-religionists were very like the dogs one meets with in Eastern bazaars—show that you are afraid, and they will bark at, probably bite, you; but turn on them with a stout stick, and they fly out of harm's way. The last few days have shown that my opinion was the true one. They have had to "eat dirt" by seeing the French troops land here, and their repast has certainly done them great moral good.

Another account, however, says that the presence of the French troops had created a great fermentation in the mountains.

The completeness of the French equipment is greatly praised by one correspondent at Beyrout:—

The last arrivals consist of the head-quarters of the

5th and 13th Regiments of the line, together with a complete park of artillery. Amongst these is a battery of mountain guns, admirably suited for warfare in Syria. They are small enough to be taken easily to pieces, and packed on mules or horses, when the roads are too bad to allow of their being dragged by harnessed animals. These pieces are also rifled, and can carry a very long distance indeed. The magnificent baggage mules the troops have brought with them, and the way in which every portion of their stores and baggage is fitted so as to be packed at once, excite not a little wonder and admiration from the happy-go-lucky trust-in-Providence natives of the country. And well they might. I should be very sorry to institute a comparison between the fitting out of this force, and that of any English expedition I ever saw, and I have seen not a few in my day. In this French detachment there is a place for everything, and everything is in its place. No bustle, no hurry, no confusion, no wrong, no muddle. Everything seems to come as a matter of course, and to be regulated so that the very sacks of flour and barrels of wine know their own place. The very day the troops were landed the men were as well fed, the rations were as good, and all their little comforts were as well cared for, as if they had been six months in Syria. And this without any very large staff of commissariat or medical officers.

In the following extract we get a glimpse of the French camp:—

The French camp at the pine forest is naturally enough the general rendezvous every evening. All go to see these little fellows under their *tentes d'abri*, cooking their soup, cleaning their arms, or making the most of their time somehow. The fraternisation between them and the Christian population is naturally very great. Already men, women, and children, salute them at all times with "Bon soir, Français"—all the Beyrout million having learned this much French. Here and there of an evening groups of French soldiers are formed, listening to the history—told in French by some of the better educated natives—of the horrors which their co-religionists have had to suffer in Lebanon or Damascus. The soldiers appear horrified at these tales, and if any faith is to be put in their vows and oaths, I would not like to form part of the Druses or Moslems they may be led against. Last evening, seeing a great number of the French soldiers giving away old red trousers to the poor people who flocked around the camp asking for charity, I asked one of their officers how it was that they were allowed to give away their clothing, or if too old to wear, how was it they had brought such rubbish all the way from France? He told me that these garments formed part of their last year's cast-off clothing, and that by rights they ought to have got rid of them—sold or given them away—before embarking, but that on hearing of the fearful state of destitution in which the Christians of Syria were, the soldiers had themselves begged permission to bring away their old trousers in order to give them to the people here.

There was no mention whatever made of any advance into the interior by the French troops.

They have, it is true, made contracts with muleteers, but only that in the event of their having to move they may not have to look for baggage cattle at the eleventh hour. General D'Hautpoul gives out that he does not expect to be more than six months here, nor to move from Beyrout, unless it be to help the Turks to punish the Druses.

Mr. Cyril Graham, the traveller, had been on a mission to try and save the Christians at Hasbeyia. He had returned to Damascus, and a party of troops started in the same direction to-day from Sidon, under Colonel O'Reilly, an Irish officer in the Turkish service. The Druses were most insolent to Mr. Graham, and wanted much to kill him on two occasions. Their turn was yet to come:—

When the Christians are in safety it is probable that Hassan Bey will unite under his command the Turkish garrisons and tribes willing to fight against the Druses, and establish himself in force either in Rasheya or in Hasbeyia, with a view to maintain communications between Sidon and Damascus, and at the same time intercept the Druses who may seek to retire from hereabouts into the Haouran. The line is one of considerable strategical importance. If occupied in force, it divides the Druses, and compels them to act separately, while by cutting off their line of retreat on the Lejah it may the sooner bring about their submission. Within the last few days Fuad Pasha has detached a column from the garrison of Damascus, consisting of 3,000 infantry, a battery of horse artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and detachments of irregular cavalry. The destination of the column is unknown, but it took the direction of Aleppo.

The Druses, it is said, did not intend to resist any troops sent into the mountains. The chiefs are reported to have held a council, and decided not to fight, whatever might happen.

The latest statistics given of these fearful massacres are as follows:—

I mentioned in my last that the number of Christians massacred in Damascus during five or six days that the reign of terror lasted, amounted to 5,500 men, women, and children. This has now been ascertained to be correct. The total number of persons killed in cold blood by Druses and Moslems, since the disturbances first commenced at the end of May, including the various towns on the Lebanon, Sidon, Damascus, and elsewhere, amounts to the fearful number of 12,000, besides those who fell in open fight, when as yet the war was a mere sectarian outbreak. The amount of property plundered, burnt, destroyed, and otherwise swept away during the same period—not counting the consequent losses to trade, but simply the actual loss of money, jewels, houses, furniture, horses, cattle, silk, cocoons, silk factories, mulberry and olive trees, vines, oil, wine, grain, flour, and (a very considerable item) church plate—has been very carefully calculated, and is found to represent no smaller a sum than between fourteen and fifteen millions sterling. The number of villages destroyed amounts to 163. The churches burnt are more than 230. Of convents, large and small, seven

have been destroyed, and nearly 200 priests have been butchered in various parts. This is a fearful bill—who will have to pay it?

THE CHINESE INSURGENTS.

The Directors of the London Missionary Society have just received by the Overland Mail, from their esteemed Missionary, the Rev. William Muirhead, of Shanghai, the following communication relative to the character and proceedings of the Chinese insurgents, founded on the report of three American Missionaries who had visited the city of Su-chow:—

In continuation of my last letter on the subject of the Chinese rebellion, I beg to apprise you of some matters of interest. Three American brethren went to Su-chow about ten days ago, and returned in due time. They state that on their way they came to Kwan-shan, the first outpost of the rebels. It is a large city, which we have often visited, and was reported to have been deserted by the people, when the news of the fall of Su-chow reached them. A few dead bodies were observed at the side of the stream, and the suburbs seemed utterly destitute of inhabitants. Our brethren went up to the gates of the city, which were guarded by rebels, who spoke kindly to them, and the officer in command allowed them to enter. They walked about the streets for a short time, but met with very few natives, and the shops were all closed. Soon after they embarked for Su-chow, and as they approached that place, they began to see what misery and desolation had come upon it. An immense number of dead bodies met their view in all directions, in every stage of putrefaction. The stench was intolerable, so that both the foreigners and natives on board became ill in consequence. However, they pushed on to the city gates, and it was painful to see the amount of property that had been destroyed by fire all the way up. On arriving at their destination, two of the brethren went ashore and entered the city. There was a strong guard standing at the gates, and the officers in charge conducted them inside, and placed them speedily in communication with the head men. They were received by these very kindly, and treated in a hospitable manner. The chiefs by whom they were visited were all Kwangsi men, who, you are aware, originated the movement, but there were also a few from Canton Province.

Our brethren informed them as to what country they belonged to—that they were preachers of the Gospel, and that they came from Shanghai simply in that capacity. They were desirous, they said, to ascertain the religious sentiments of those connected with the insurrectionary movement, and did not wish to be regarded as spies or as emissaries from any foreign state. In the course of conversation the so-called rebels freely avowed themselves to be Christians—that they believed in one true God, the heavenly Father, and in his Son Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, and in the Holy Spirit. It was acknowledged by them that their views might not be correct in some things, considering the circumstances in which they had been placed, but still they called themselves a Christian people, and desired to be regarded as a Christian dynasty. The bearing of these Kwangsi chiefs is said by the brethren to be noble and intelligent, far superior to the race of Mandarins we are accustomed to meet with. They evinced neither a haughty nor overbearing manner, nor an appearance of obsequious deference to foreigners, but expressed a strong desire to cultivate friendly relations with us, both of a religious and commercial character. They were animated evidently by a strong faith in God as to the success of the rebellion. Of late they had been suffering from terrible calamities, which, with their deliverance out of them all, they attributed solely to the intervention of their heavenly Father.

Many had died at Nanking, from starvation. The Imperialists had nearly surrounded the city, and prevented the insurgents getting supplies. It seems that another fortnight in such circumstances would have terminated the rebellion. There were numbers amongst them desirous of giving up altogether, but the older adherents encouraged them not to do so, on the ground that God would certainly interpose for them. They adopted a stratagem, with a view to draw the Imperialists from the neighbourhood of Nanking. It was this:—Several thousand men were sent to Hang Chow, to make a demonstration, with special orders to return immediately. This force accomplished its object, and committed fearful depredations in and around Hang Chow. While the Imperialists which had been drawn from Nanking were defending Hang Chow, the rebels returned in haste to their appointed rendezvous. Having joined their comrades, they broke out together from Nanking, and swept everything before them. They say that on the discomfiture of the Imperial army they received an accession of 70,000 men, who came over from that force, and, as they met with no opposition on their way, they proceeded to the coveted city of Su-chow. With regard to the Governor of that city, of whom I informed you in my last letter, it seems that the details therein given were not correct. The head man of the rebels told our missionary brethren that he joined them with a large number of subordinates, and is now at the head of the Imperial deserters attacking Hang Chow. There is an interest connected with this person, from his being the first mathematician in the Empire, and from his intimacy with some of our number on scientific grounds. His adherence to the rebels seems to have been occasioned by the deliverance of his family, which they accomplished.

It is painful to witness so much bloodshed and crime as are everywhere apparent. The principal cause is, that the people have no confidence in the rebels, who are anxious to replenish their treasury, and appropriate all to themselves. In their attempting to plunder, they meet with determined opposition from the natives, who band together, men, women, and children, to resist them, and in consequence are killed in great numbers. The rebels say that their first object is to gain the victory, the second to seize the plunder, and the third to destroy idolatry. As to the last, it seems that they proceed to it in a very formal manner. The King, as he is called, marches with a number of adherents to the temple, and pronounces a curse of this nature:—"In the name of God the heavenly Father, and of his Son Jesus Christ, this idol temple is devoted to destruction." Forthwith the work is begun, and the idols are thoroughly cleared. Their intention is, it appears, to destroy all the temples

and pagodas, but at present their time is otherwise occupied.

As to their religious ceremonies, they have a Sabbath on the same day as ours. One of the native Christians who went with the missionary brethren was present on the occasion of their holding worship. His account of it somewhat accords with the description given by the late Dr. Medhurst. There was a kind of offering made to God and praise was sung, but there was no preaching. Indeed, those present confessed that they were not well informed on religious matters, but their teachers at Nanking were so. They listened attentively to our views of things, and observed wherein they differed from their own. Having left Nanking very hastily, they did not bring any religious books with them, and confined themselves chiefly to several doxologies, though their public proclamations are said to contain passages from and allusions to the Holy Scriptures. They have a form of baptism which consists in washing the heart, and it would seem to be administered to all their adherents. They represent Tai-ping-wang, their first leader, as still living and well at the capital. In due time they believe they will gain the whole country, and they firmly resolve to bring it under Christian instruction.

There is a universal brotherhood among them, and they regard foreigners in a similar light. There was no indication of that arrogant spirit, which they evinced in their communications to Lord Elgin and others, and while they spoke of coming down to Shanghai, they expressed a firm determination not to interfere with us, but only to take the native city.

Much more might be said in regard to them, but the above will suffice to show the light in which our American missionary brethren looked upon them. Though there are many drawbacks in their conduct and character, our brethren were most agreeably surprised at what they heard and saw of them. Save, of course, the blood-stained evils of war, these brethren are convinced that elements are in existence and at work which indicate the movement to be fraught with good, and to be intimately connected with the future Christianisation of China.

The following are some of the forms of devotion (translated by the late Rev. Dr. Medhurst), which, according to the testimony of the American Missionaries, are still in constant use among the insurgents:—

A PRAYER TO GOD FOR MORNING OR EVENING.

I, Thine unworthy son, or daughter, kneeling down on the ground, pray to Thee, the great God, our heavenly Father, that Thou wouldst grant me Thy merciful protection, and constantly bestow upon me Thy Holy Spirit, to change my wicked heart, and never more allow me to be deceived by demoniacal influence; but, perpetually regarding me with favour, that Thou wouldst for ever deliver me from the Evil One, through the merits of our Saviour and heavenly Brother, who redeemed us from sin. I also pray Thee, the great God, our Father in heaven, that Thy will may be done on earth as it is done in heaven. That thou wouldst look down and grant this my request, is my heart's sincere desire.

PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO BE OFFERED AT MEALS.
We thank Thee, O God our heavenly Father, and pray that Thou wouldst bless us with daily food and raiment, exempt us from calamity and affliction, and grant that our souls may go up to heaven.

DOXOLOGY.

We praise God our holy and heavenly Father.
We praise Jesus the holy Lord and Saviour of the world.
We praise the holy Spirit the Sacred Intelligence.
We praise the Three Persons, who united constitute one true Spirit (God)."

P.S.—Mr. Muirhead states that the Rev. Joseph Edkins, and the Rev. Griffith John, have since proceeded to Su-chow, with a view to obtaining additional information respecting the insurgents.

STATE OF PALESTINE.

The official despatches of Consul Finn, written from Jerusalem during this and the last year, give an interesting account of the general condition of Palestine. There is, he says, a thinly-scattered population, almost entirely engaged in rural occupations, without education or even a decent sense of any religion whatever, ignorant of everything but the use of very clumsy firearms, and actuated by no conscientious feeling beyond the requirements of their clan. The intention is to reform these by means of Tanzimat or supplementary regulations, as modifications upon the laws of the Koran and its traditions; but the rural population know nothing even of Koran laws. Justice is administered to them by their village Sheiks according to oral traditions, which they proudly denominate "God's laws," in contradistinction from the city laws of the Cadi and his books, which they denominate "Mohammed's laws." The mass of the people are thus alienated from the jurisprudence of their conquerors. The Pashas, when this has been forced upon their notice, have been obliged to ignore it; and, having no strength to keep them otherwise in subjection, they have resorted to the device, as there are several clans in each district, of repressing their independence by alternately elevating and depressing them with regard to district governments, and keeping up a rivalry for office, so that sometimes one family may be in the ascendant and sometimes another. Of course, there cannot be much vigor in such a rule. The Arabs have a proverb that the Divine Government acts upon the two motives of reward and punishment, but that in Turkish rule it is all Heaven—there is no penalty for transgressing. In May last the Pasha of Jerusalem sent Hussein Aga-el-Taza, his best Bashi-Bazouk officer, with a few men, to join the local Aga in an expedition for taming Sheikh Diab Adwan, who was creating much disorder on the plains of the Jordan. The Sheikh invited them to a conference, and drew them and the men into an ambush, and they were stripped of their clothes and arms, and their horses taken from them, and the Arabs then plundered the village where the con-

ference took place. What the Pasha did in the way of redressing this outrage was to send an officer to the Arab chief, with presents of fine clothing, to induce him to restore what plunder he still retained. The officer went accordingly, and said, "Dëab, you have been doing wrong." "Yes, I have done very wrong," was the reply, as he perceived the presents; "and I will return what I have taken,"—which he did, and the presents were delivered. This Pasha is considered a prodigy of energy in ruling. Mohammedan immigrants from Barbary have formed a small colony north of Lake Tiberias; they are a fanatical, anti-Christian people; they correspond with friends in Africa, and invite them to come and reside in Palestine, where they may plunder as they like, pay taxes when they like, grow abundant provisions, and get fine horses. Some Jews at Safed have applied to Abd-el-Kader for justice in matters of injury received from these Africans, and have obtained redress by his direct adjudication. In his report at the close of the year before last we find Consul Finn noticing with regret that Christian and Jewish testimony is still not received in the Cadi's Court or in the Medjlis of the Tanzimat; if Moslems are ever punished for offending Christians, it is in a summary way, without the formality of a trial or the Christian's evidence being placed on record, and, in fact, done after the fashion we read of in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*. In reviewing the year 1859, of course before the massacres in Syria, the Consul writes more cheerfully. He notices with satisfaction the greater protection afforded by the laws and authorities to native Christians in Jerusalem, comparing their condition with what it was twenty years before, when they could not with impunity ride on horseback, or take the wall of a Moslem, or pass on his right hand, nor a Jew dare to wear a dress of the sacred shade of green. He considered that the Turkish Government had acquired, upon the whole, a firmer nerve and tone than during any previous year since the restoration in 1841, and that the centralisation of dominion was making progress. In the provincial councils the non-Moslems meet their formerly dominant fellow-subjects face to face, though not yet on equal terms, for they stand in awe of the Moslems; but Mr. Finn adds that the Mohammedan population is dying out, he can scarcely say slowly, and the form of centralised Government requires an extension of Turkish administration into places formerly unknown, and hence, for the present, low-bred ignorant Turks are sent to reign in small towns or rural districts, and farm taxes. But there are great European Powers ready to pour a fresh population into the country. The French and Austrians do all they can to get up large caravans of pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre. The Russians far surpass them, and Jews from Russia come also in large numbers and settle in Jerusalem and Safed. He adds, that were there increased facilities for communication and transport many evils would be nearly abolished, such as irregularity in the value of coins in different towns, irregularity in the prices of the necessaries of life, local rebellions, and invasions of Bedouins. But jealousy of European influence stops all improvements. Because Europeans are Christians, and Europeans are to be checked, the independence of the Turkish empire is made to consist in the independence of Mohammedanism. But, on the whole, the consul does not see reason to despair of the continuance of Turkish rule in Palestine, if allowed a fair opportunity to develop itself under able and conscientious men.

SIXTY-TWO DAYS AT SEA IN AN OPEN BOAT.

The only survivor of the crew of the barque Kitty, of Newcastle, named William Armstrong, has just arrived at Galway. In 1859, he and others sailed from Newcastle in the Kitty with a cargo to Hudson's Bay. Mr. Alexander Ellis was the commander. The voyage was boisterous. In August, the ship was enveloped in a fog off Cape Resolution, and then she was surrounded by huge icebergs, from which escape seemed to be hopeless. Two boats were got out, and as much provisions as could be put into them was stowed away; and one under the command of the captain, the other under that of Armstrong, the mate, left the ship's side just as the bergs closed upon the ill-fated vessel and crushed her into pieces. She then went down. The boats managed to get out through an opening, but only to find themselves in a "field" of ice, consisting of floating masses, the pieces, which sailed continually by, threatening destruction at every moment. They could not, however, reach the open sea; and in the meantime, such was the cold, that frost-bite began to appear. Such remedies as they had within reach were applied, but they were useless, for the poor sufferers gradually became worse, and dropped off one after one. The survivors performed the sorrowful duty of consigning their comrades to the deep, thinking as they did so that perhaps the next would be one of themselves. The crew worked willingly, and as constantly as their physical infirmities would permit them. Day after day did they work on, hoping that their efforts would be successful, or that some welcome sail would heave in sight and rescue them from their unfortunate situation; but none appeared. At last the boats separated in a fog, and the captain's boat was never heard of again. Hunger was now added to their other miseries. The survivors were gradually sinking under their privations. Several became raving maniacs. They could not recognise their companions; while scenes which they had witnessed at home in their family circles were repeated over

and over again—in their imagination they beheld their sisters, mothers, or wives, as the case might be, and endeavoured to clasp them, and soon died in the most fearful agonies. Two or three besides Armstrong only remained when the welcome cry of "land" was raised, and the men strained their eyes and asked one another could it be real. It was at length reached, but too late for some of them. The ecstasy of such a discovery, after being sixty-two days in an open boat and suffering such privations in a polar region, was too much for them, and all, with the exception of Armstrong, as they reached the long wished-for land, sank to the ground exhausted, and died. Thus the whole of the crew, with the exception of one, had died; and it is no wonder that he dropped upon his knees and returned thanks to his God that he had been spared. Having obtained a little rest, he wandered along the shore, and was so fortunate as to fall in with some Esquimaux on a hunting expedition. They conducted him to their huts, and there kept him for a considerable time until he had recruited his strength. They then brought him to a place where some Russian missionaries were residing, who forwarded him to St. John's in the early part of the present month.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

REVIEW AT KNOWESLEY-PARK.

On Saturday there was a grand Volunteer demonstration of the Lancashire and Cheshire Volunteer Corps at Knowesley-park, near Liverpool, the seat of the Earl of Derby. There was "Royal weather" for the occasion, and the review passed off in a manner that left little or nothing to desire. The riflemen mustered some 12,000 strong, and there were nearly half a million of spectators. Liverpool seems to have been completely carried away with ardour; and the crowds that poured out of her streets made up a truly extraordinary gathering.

The brigades were five in number—four of infantry and one of artillery. A guard of honour was formed of Sir R. T. Gerard's fine body of Yeomanry Cavalry and the 71st Scottish Volunteer Company, of Liverpool, who, in their kilts and full Highland accoutrements, added greatly to the picturesque character of the occasion. General Wetherall was the reviewing officer, and the other leading officers who took part in the review were Sir R. T. Gerard, Lieutenant-Colonel Bourne, Colonel Wilbraham, C. B., Colonel Crofton, Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot, O.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. P. W. M. Talbot. The manoeuvres were of a simple character, differing only in some unimportant details from the movements which were adopted on the occasion of the review in Hyde-park. The marching of the different corps forming the brigades was watched with great interest, and the whole of the movements were gone through with a steadiness and precision which elicited at the close of the demonstration the warm commendations of General Wetherall. The Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, and a large number of distinguished visitors rode round the lines, and were loudly cheered, a special and most enthusiastic cheer being given to Lord Derby. The review was in every respect a brilliant success. One feature of some interest was the appearance of the collegiate boys of Liverpool, who took part in the proceedings, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bousfield, himself an old collegiate boy. The saluting flag was fixed in the centre of the front of one of the spaces reserved for the pedestrians, and which was about sixty yards in breadth. The brigades marched past at this spot from right to left, wheeled to the left, and took up their position on exactly the same spot which they first occupied. The marching past of several of the corps was warmly cheered.

Amongst the marked incidents of the day was the presence of a fine strong boy, the son of Garibaldi, whom every one was eager to see and to shake hands with. The countess having heard of the youth's presence, was most anxious to make his acquaintance. With great difficulty the boy's bashfulness was overcome, and he was at last prevailed on to approach the tribune, when her ladyship spoke kindly and shook hands with him in the most friendly manner. He is a silent, thoughtful boy, and did not show much animation, except when some one more curious than discreet asked him whether he should like now to be in Sicily fighting beside his father. His face lightened up at once, and he replied, "Certainly," and again relapsed into silence. The young gentleman is receiving his education at a school in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. On the whole the hospitality of the Earl of Derby, the magnificence of the scene, the fine appearance of the Volunteers, have rendered Saturday a memorable day in the annals of Lancashire.

An outline of the plan of a general Assurance Society for Volunteers, to which Lord Elcho recently alluded, has now been published by Colonel Lindsay. The committee who have had the subject under consideration wish to extend the Volunteer movement by lightening its expenses, and by giving, in addition, a prospect of pecuniary advantage in case of need. This they propose to do by combining the principles of a Friendly Society and an Assurance Society, each member paying a weekly subscription, and receiving in return an advance for his outfit, an allowance during sickness, a pension after long service, and the certainty of his family receiving a sum of money on his death. The details will be published shortly.

A monument is about to be raised in Gloucester to Bishop Hooper on the spot where he was burnt. A few years ago the remains of the stake and chain were excavated there.

LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

(From the Times.)
At Colne, in Lancashire, a "strike" has now been pending for nearly three months. Into the merits of the question we purposely avoid entering. It does not concern us to inquire whether the men or the masters have the better cause. We design simply to show the agency by which the "strike" is conducted, and the means employed for raising the funds by which it is supported. Before us lie two copies of a report periodically circulated, and professing to give an account of the finances of the "strike" for the weeks ending on the 6th and 13th instant. Such documents we never in the course of a pretty considerable experience inspected before. The report descends to the minutest details of collection, and enumerates to a fraction the pence gathered from particular mills, shops, cellars, rooms, and sheds. It contains also a general abstract of receipts and expenditure, and appears, indeed, for that matter, to be faithfully framed. The astounding feature of the document is the terrorism it discloses—a terrorism directed against the most helpless creatures exerted in the most shocking form, and avowed without the smallest attempt at disguise or apology. The statements of the sums collected from the several establishments laid under contribution are followed by remarks on their sufficiency or insufficiency, and by gross threats of slander, insult, or persecution, wherever any room or individual is thought below the mark. All this, however, bad as it is, we pass over to something far more infamous. The special and favourite objects of attack are women and young girls, who are designated not only by the establishments and departments in which they work, not only by numbers easily intelligible, but by their proper names, printed at full length, while the charges suspended over their heads are of the most abominable description. The agency at work is impersonated under the name of "Punch," and "Punch" informs these poor girls that if they do not pay, or pay more, or pay more regularly, he will hold their reputations up to shame, these threats being accompanied with the vilest and most disgusting allusions to peculiarities of person, face, or manner. "If E. P. does not pay next week, 'Punch' will attach something to her name which she will not relish." "If M. A. G. won't pay, 'Punch' will say something about her." What this "something" means—and the reader must understand that the names we have given in initials are at full length in the original—will appear from the specimens following:—"If that old maid on No. 182 does not pay next week, 'Punch' will say something about her walking out with a married man." "If No. 90, that young woman who makes a practice of going into the back streets with men, does not pay, 'Punch' will set somebody to watch her." "78, look here! a young woman going with another chap in the dark." We need not go beyond these examples; but what a state of things does such a publication disclose!

It must be understood that this is no case of a petty local squabble raging in a corner. The funds collected by this agency are coming in at the rate of 600*l.* a week, or 30,000*l.* a year, and the balance-sheet or report which is made the vehicle of these atrocious scandals has a circulation of 18,500 copies weekly, each of which is probably perused by scores of readers. The sheet itself is as large as a railway time-bill, and contains not the least attempt to colour, disguise, or excuse the terrorism it expresses. We are glad to see, however, that the matter has attracted some attention on the spot. The Manchester journals have exposed the outrage in becoming language, and from more than one quarter specimens of the report have been transmitted to us. Its effect will probably be very different from that which its authors anticipated. What was always alleged, and often believed, of "strikes," is here confessed with a shameless hardihood which shows how completely the system is taken for granted. The Colne "Executive" would never have gone so fearlessly or impudently to work if they had not looked upon their proceedings as regular matters of course. They have given us a full view of the machinery of terrorism, and it will be the fault of the public if the exhibition is not turned to good advantage.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST.

Accounts from nearly all parts of the country are now of the most cheering nature, the fine weather which has been experienced in the metropolis during the last three or four days having been pretty general.

The *Economist* of Saturday says:—"For the last few days there has been some increase of temperature, and farmers hope, from that circumstance, as well as the more fitful nature of the rain, that a period of drying weather is approaching. On Thursday last a strong drying wind sprang up, and on Friday there was a good breeze with sunshine. In France it has been dry for nearly a week, and the later harvest there has been more favourable. The only favourable circumstance for the farmer in this miserable summer has been the wonderful backwardness of all the grain and pulse crops. Had the crops ripened about the usual time, with such weather as we have had during the last part of July and throughout August, they must have been spoiled in the gathering; but now, except in the most forward districts, there is very little wheat fit to cut, while the oats, in many cases, are still quite green. This gives another chance for getting in our crops in a fine autumn, should such a happy change occur."

The *Star* summarises a number of agricultural reports from every district of the kingdom. "We believe the gist of the whole may be summed up in

saying that the fears generally expressed will be proved to have been exaggerated, that there will be at least a crop of average quantity and fair quality, and that if the glorious weather we have had since Friday should happily continue, the harvest will be even better than an average. This is as respects the grain crops only, for we are sorry to be obliged to add that the potato crop is reported to be quite gone."

Mr. H. J. Turner, land agent, of Richmond, Yorkshire, writes to the *Times*:—"During the last fortnight I have travelled over a great portion of England, and during this journey have had a very favourable opportunity of seeing a large extent of the wheat crop, about which there is at present felt much anxiety. I think the harvest over the whole of England may be fairly taken as being from four to five weeks later than usual. In Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire there is now, on the last day of August, scarcely a patch of corn ready to be cut; while in Norfolk, Cambridge, and other eastern counties, much wheat is already cut, and the bulk of the remainder is ripe. On dry and well-managed land the crop is a full one; but on second-class land the crop is below an average, while on poor undrained clays the crop is a very bad one. The wheat, particularly in the Fen districts, is much lodged. Here and there a field may be seen showing a little rust, and occasionally a plot that has been early beaten down is a good deal grown through with grass and weeds. The continued wet weather during the last few weeks caused strong apprehensions that the wheat would be sprouted. I took a great deal of pains in examining a field of wheat in Berkshire which was much lodged, and, after a long search, found a couple of ears beginning to sprout; but these were in a very wet situation, and the crop generally, even in that field, was not at all injured by the rain. The conclusion I have come to, therefore, is, that the wheat crop is decidedly, though not greatly, below an average; that as yet the general crop has taken no harm; and that if we should now have, as I sincerely hope we shall, a period of fine weather, the crop to be gathered in will be found good in quality, and joined to the old wheat now in this country, amply sufficient in quantity to feed the whole community until harvest comes again."

The *Times* Dublin correspondent says:—"Two days of nearly continuous fine weather have done wonders towards allaying the alarm which prevailed during the earlier part of the week; but the danger is far indeed from being over. Everything is yet uncertain, and although this (Saturday) morning's accounts from the country are tolerably assuring, it would, in the present shifting of the wind, with rain and sun by alternate hours, be hazardous to calculate upon the permanence of the change which seemed to set in on Thursday last. Yesterday's report from Cork is particularly good. The *Northern Whig* has a long review of the state and prospects of the harvests in Ulster, 'derived from authentic and reliable sources.' There is, of course, in the reports a considerable difference of opinion, but, taken on the average, the general result is said to be better than had been anticipated."

It appears that from the 1st of September, 1859, to the 31st of August, 1860, the number of days on which rain or snow has fallen is 194, the proportion of wet to dry days being .53, or more than half. The majority of the remaining days have been dull, even though they have been dry.

EXECUTION OF THE WALWORTH MURDERER.

William Godfrey Youngman, the murderer of his mother, brothers, and intended bride, paid the last penalty of the law yesterday morning, at Horse-monger-lane Jail. On Monday night many thousands of persons had congregated, several hours before the time appointed for the execution, lest they should miss the sight. As early as eight or nine o'clock in the evening crowds of persons were wending their way along the various roads which lead to Horse-monger-lane, and there took up their position against the barriers which had been erected. Most of the persons assembled at this early hour of the evening were young, varying between twelve and fourteen, and twenty. Nine out of ten of these boys were provided with short pipes, which they smoked perseveringly during the whole time they remained on the ground. Shortly after midnight there were extensive reinforcements. Hundreds of persons flocked towards the prison through all the avenues which led to it. Between this time and six o'clock the crowd rapidly increased, and presented a dense and closely-packed mass of degraded human beings, who sang flashy songs and indulged in brutal noises, which must have reached the convict in his cell, had he not, as it appears, retired to rest at an early hour, slept well, and ate a hearty breakfast. By this time, too, all the windows of the long row of houses opposite to the jail were crowded with "respectable" visitors, who paid sums varying from 5*s.* to a sovereign for the accommodation afforded them. The mob howled, roared, and sung, and in this way entertained themselves until the murderer appeared upon the scaffold to undergo his doom. In the earlier part of the night a number of religious enthusiasts—Plymouth Brethren or Latter-day Saints—moved about the crowd exclaiming in loud and serious voices—"The judgment is at hand, the judgment is at hand, prepare to meet thy God!" Many of them also carried poles with placards, on which the latter part of the sentence was printed in large letters. Towards morning they abandoned the occupation, finding that the crowd was too dense to enable them to move about. Before they

finally retired they announced that a course of religious services would be held in a chapel of their own near the spot. The night was bitterly cold, but there was no rain. Whatever might have been the state of the weather there were few amongst the crowd who would have been able to move, so firmly were they wedged in. A strong force of mounted and other police were on duty all night. The convict, from the time he was admitted until the moment he dropped from the scaffold, made no confession of his crime. On Monday his father, brother, and two sisters visited him in his cell, the Rev. Mr. Jessop, the chaplain, being present. The convict upbraided his father with having been very cruel to him, said he had been a bad father to himself, his brothers, and sisters, and in fact got into a perfect rage. Angry recriminations went on between the father and son until Mr. Jessop put a stop to them by recommending the father to retire for a short time. He did so, leaving the convict with his brother and sisters, and during this time he became more composed. His sisters had previously visited him on Saturday, and after their departure he was in a swoon for half an hour. To his brothers and sisters he positively stated that he had not committed the murder. In fact, he adhered to the original story of his mother having attacked him, and that he knocked her down in self-defence. The father then returned to the cell, but there was very little more conversation between them beyond general protestations of innocence. Mr. Jessop recommended that they should part on friendly terms, upon which the convict shook hands with his father, brother and sisters, kissing them all. The sisters are single women, about eighteen or nineteen years of age, and are described as pleasing looking persons. Subsequently, at four o'clock Monday afternoon, the brother brought his wife and child to the prison. The convict was much affected by the sight of his little niece. He thanked his brother for the exertions he had made in trying to obtain a commutation of his sentence, and then they parted in the most affectionate manner. At about ten o'clock on Monday night the Rev. Mr. Jessop and Mr. Keane, the governor of the jail, went up to the convict's cell, and remained some time with him. The chaplain did all he could to induce him to make some confession of his crime, but he would not; and after sitting with him some time the culprit joined him in prayer with evident fervency. On being appealed to again as to the facts of the case, he did not repeat his assertion that he did not commit the murder, but maintained silence. Mr. Jessop's impression being that this was a tacit confession of his guilt.

Yesterday morning, shortly before seven o'clock, Mr. Jessop went to him again, and remained with him until the time of his execution. He then again told the same story that he all along told about his mother before his trial. Mr. Jessop said to him, "Now, don't go out of the world with a lie in your mouth;" to which the convict replied, "Well, if you want me to tell a lie, it would be to say that I did it." In fact, he continued to tell the same story with the same degree of consistency. He was very respectful in his demeanour, listened with attention to what was said, and joined in prayer; but it was now a mere mechanical observance, which showed no evidence of feeling whatever. Yesterday morning he rose after having slept well, ate a hearty breakfast, and asked for more. His breakfast consisted of cocoa and bread and butter.

At a few minutes before nine o'clock he was brought down stairs from his cell, and was pinioned by the turnkeys in the corridor. He was then led away by Calcraft, the executioner, having been joined by Mr. Abbott and Mr. Hart, the under sheriffs, Mr. Keane, the governor, Mr. Garland, the chief constable, and Mr. Harris, the surgeon. He shook hands with the turnkeys, and then, the gates having been thrown open, the chaplain commenced reading the first sentences of the burial service, in which he was followed by the convict. He was particularly quiet and collected, but a great pallor covered his countenance, and he suffered from a general tremor. There was also a wild, restless look about him. At the same time he walked with perfect firmness, and when he was on the drop he followed the chaplain in prayer with an audible voice. He did so at the chaplain's request with evident fervency, and his hands were clasped in real prayer. When Calcraft put the rope round his neck he made a remark to him about tying his feet, and then stood firmly under the drop. His last words before the bolt was drawn were—"I thank you, Mr. Jessop, for your kindness,—God bless you. See my brother and tell him I send my love to him and to all of them." He then fell a distance of 2½ feet, and died apparently without a struggle. Two turnkeys were sent to support him on the scaffold, but he did not need their assistance. The vast mob in front of the jail did not utter a sound, and the convict seemed not to take any notice of them.

The thieves were as busy as might be under the scaffold, and complaints were pretty numerous from persons who had brought watches or other valuables in their pockets. In several instances the police secured the fellows in the act of committing their depredations.

Mr. Dickens is reported to be at work on a new novel, to make its appearance in the usual monthly shilling form, which is found to be the most profitable after all, as it would be difficult to make any serial pay 40,000*l.* profit in twenty months, by running a novel through it. This sum was netted by "Bleak House."

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Thursday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Leiningen, Princess Alice, and Prince Arthur, went to the falls of An Garr-a-walt, and then rode to Craig Clunie. The Royal party afterwards drove to Castletown. The Prince Consort went out deer stalking, and the Prince of Leiningen grouse shooting. On Friday a dinner was given, in celebration of the Prince Consort's birthday, to the tenantry of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, the keepers, servants, and gillies upon the three properties, which was presided over by Dr. Robertson. The Rev. A. Anderson, minister of the parish of Crathie, and Dr. Cameron were also present. The Queen and Prince visited the dining-room for a few minutes. There was a gillies' ball given to the party from the dining-hall, their wives and families, which her Majesty honoured with her presence.

The Queen has (says the *Court Journal*) signified her wish that all public receptions may be avoided as much as possible during her passage through Prussia.

Most of the Cabinet Ministers have quitted London. Lord Palmerston proceeded, on Friday, to Brockett Hall, Herts; Lord John Russell remains at Abergeldie; Sir Charles Wood has quitted the metropolis for the north; Lord Granville has left town for the Continent; the Duke of Argyll is in attendance on the Queen at Balmoral; Sir George Lewis is staying at his seat, Harpton Court, Radnorshire; Mr. Sidney Herbert is in Scotland; Mr. Gladstone is residing at Penmaenmaur, Conway; Sir George Grey has gone to the Continent, and Mr. Milner Gibson is residing at his seat in Suffolk.

Mr. William Smith O'Brien has written a letter, in which he expresses his indignation with the Government for refusing to allow the Irish to form Volunteer Corps. He advises his countrymen to evade the law, and have their own way of organising rifle clubs—just to shoot for prizes—that's all.

It appears from a semi-official statement in the *Observer* that the mission of Mr. Lindsay, M.P., to the United States, respecting the shipping trade, is not invested with any official character. The hon. gentleman, however, goes with the sanction of the Government, which has furnished him with copies of all the correspondence on the subject that has passed between the Cabinet of Washington and our own. Should Mr. Lindsay succeed in inducing the United States Government to enter upon official negotiations these will, of course, be left—on our side—in the hands of our regular Minister at Washington, Lord Lyons. Mr. Lindsay denies that he goes out in any official capacity.

Law, Police, and Assize.

THE CASE OF MR. BONWELL.—On Wednesday, Dr. Lushington, Judge of the Arches Court, delivered judgment in the case of the Rev. James Bonwell, perpetual curate of St. Philip's, Stepney. Our readers will remember the painful facts. Mr. Bonwell courted a Miss Yorath, alleged to her friends that he was a single man, and promised to marry her. He seduced her; she came to London and lived for some time with him, both in private lodgings and at his own house. Miss Yorath was in due time delivered of a child in the parish school-house at Stepney, Bonwell being present. The child died suddenly, and Bonwell surreptitiously buried it. Hence the prosecution. Dr. Lushington minutely examined and recounted the facts of the whole case, and, in conclusion, said:—"That Mr. Bonwell has committed the very gravest of ecclesiastical offences, seduction and adultery, fraud and deception, cannot be doubted. The proof is overwhelming. The necessary consequence must be grave—public scandal, and the worst example has been set to the parishioners whose spiritual interest he was bound to watch over. I have pondered carefully what decree it is my duty to pronounce under these circumstances. I have carefully considered whether there are any circumstances of extenuation. I can find none. There is not the plea of early youth; there is not the strength of temptation which might possibly have misled a single man; there is not a merely accidental deviation from the rules of propriety. This is the case of a married man with a family, his wife at the head of a ladies' college, who seduces the daughter of a deceased clergyman, a seduction deliberately carried on under the pretence of marriage. There is one thing most disgraceful in Mr. Bonwell's conduct, and that is his attempt to throw the blame upon the victim of his passions. Mr. Bonwell put this question to Mr. Yorath—'Did I not inform you that I never should have gone to Newport unless it had been at Miss Yorath's earnest request?' The answer is, 'No, I am not aware that you did.' That question was manifestly put for the purpose of throwing the blame on this unfortunate woman. Now, there is one further consideration to which this Court is most especially bound to pay attention. The scene of some of these discreditable occurrences is the school-house of the parish. The place where this most unfortunate lady is concealed and harboured, where she is delivered of an illegitimate child, the offspring of the incumbent of the parish, having been brought to that place by his instrumentality, is the school-house, where the principles of religion were to be inculcated and the foundations of sound morality laid. That very place has been polluted, the ministry of the parish has been disgraced, and all the moral and religious persons in the parish have

been scandalised. What natural hope is there that Mr. Bonwell should ever again fulfil his spiritual duties to the parishioners of that parish to their edification? None. The sentence I pronounce is deprivation and condemnation in costs." The crowd in court made an attempt to applaud at the conclusion of the judgment. Mr. Bonwell, in the usual form, "protested of a grievance," and gave notice of an appeal to the Privy Council. After the Court had risen, a few hisses and abusive remarks were directed by some of the crowd against Mr. Bonwell. He began to address them in explanation or justification of his conduct, but the hissing being continued, he retired.

STRANGE DELUSIONS.—George Alexander Nicholls has been apprehended, because for a length of time he has annoyed the Royal Family, and it is not thought safe to leave him at large. He believes himself to be Jesus Christ, and that he was born in Noah's Ark. He has sent presents to the Princess Mary of Cambridge, who he believes to be attached to him. Brought before the Westminster magistrate, he said:—"I am not insane, but I'm an injured man. I've been much wronged. I've been robbed of all I possess, and now they want to call me insane. I've written to Lord Shaftesbury. I've written to the Queen, asking for a fair trial. I want an open court. I don't want to be shut out from everybody, and left alone with those who will say anything against me. I don't admit the power of this court to try me. I don't admit that I'm insane. I'm as sane as any one here; for there is no subject—religion, philosophy, history, geography, or what not—that I cannot discourse upon in a rational manner, and yet I'm called insane." Mr. Paynter observed there was no doubt about the state of the unfortunate gentleman's mind, but before he could do anything the man must be examined by a medical gentleman. Inspector Thornton: I can fetch one immediately. Mr. Nicholls: "I object to this. I am not going to be deprived of my liberty on the evidence of one man. I want to be examined by several gentlemen. I'm not going to be sent to a prison or a madhouse because one or two men sent by Sir Richard Mayne please to say I'm insane. That man Williamson told me coming along that nothing dishonourable should be done towards me, and I'm to be sent to a madhouse, and my life to be sworn away for money. It is the greatest crime under heaven for Williamson to get up and say I'm insane. I appeal to heaven I'm sane." Mr. Rust, a surgeon, examined him, and found that he was really under the dominion of gross delusions about his personality. In answer to a question he had declared himself to be the Saviour, and endeavoured to prove that he was so by Scripture, and saying that the space between two marks on his side was where the spear had entered. He was then given over to the parish authorities of St. George, Hanover-square, as a lunatic, declaring to the last that he was sound in mind, and had been thanked by the Government for his plans for his country's safety.

Crimes and Casualties.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.—After an examination on Friday the inquiry was adjourned *sine die*, there being no evidence to justify the fixing a positive time for resuming the inquiry. One of the jury suggested that the nephew of the deceased should be examined, but no further steps were taken, and the case is left in the hands of the police.

THE ROAD MYSTERY.—The mayor and a number of the principal inhabitants of Bath have signed a memorial to the Home Secretary, praying that a special commission be appointed to investigate the Road murder. It is urged that, owing to the hurried manner in which the inquest was held, no opportunity was given of examining and cross-examining the Kent family, and that thus an important means of unravelling the mystery was entirely neglected. It is evident, in the opinion of the memorialists, that the assassin was either an inmate of the establishment or was secreted there for the purpose of accomplishing the crime. Mr. Tite has communicated with the mayor of Bath, stating that he has had an interview with Sir G. O. Lewis, who, looking to the grave importance of the subject and the influential names attached to the memorial, has promised to give the matter his most anxious and patient consideration. The *Sherborne Journal* says:—"The nursemaid, Gough, left her situation on Saturday last, we understand before her time had expired. Contrary to the wish of Mr. Kent and the family, her father came for her, and she returned with him to London. The police are still engaged, but nothing has transpired to leave a shadow of hope that the murder will be discovered. Gagg, the self-accused murderer, who was discharged by the magistrates, was sent off to London by the third-class train on Thursday, the magistrates having, with superfluous consideration, paid his fare for him. Mr. Kent was at Frome last week, in his capacity as inspector of factories. This is the first time Mr. Kent has exercised his functions since the shocking catastrophe to his family."

A SHOCKING CHILD-MURDER has been perpetrated at Glasgow. A miscreant named M'Fadyen, twenty years of age, got hold of a little boy named Shields, only two years old, the son of respectable parents, stripped him of his clothes for the purpose of selling them, and then deliberately threw the little innocent into the Clyde, and held him down with a stick till he was drowned. The plea of insanity has been set up, and seems to be readily adopted by the paper from which the facts are taken.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—Ellen Glenister, a girl of nineteen, consented to live as his wife with a person

named Whitney, in Upper Stamford-street, and, to impose upon their neighbours, wedding cards were sent out as if they were actually married. She could not be ignorant of the danger and disgrace of such a mode of life; but, as is often the case, there was added to its obvious probabilities another on which she had not calculated. She discovered that her paramour was a married man, and that he was about to desert her, and to join his wife in America. In the bitterness of her vexation she vowed that she would take his life and her own too; but she carried out only part of her purpose. She took a deadly poison; medical aid was vain; and in a short time she was a corpse.

DEATH FROM SUCKING THE PEN.—It is our painful duty to chronicle the untimely decease of Mr. Francis Bellringer, an assistant in the establishment of Mr. Hannington, of this town. The deceased, who was much respected in the establishment, had an unfortunate habit of sucking the pen with which he had been writing, and this, it is almost certain, was the cause of his life being so suddenly and unexpectedly brought to a close. A few days since, while using the tooth-brush, he inflicted a slight wound in his lower lip, but as this caused him not the least inconvenience or pain, he thought nothing more of it, and continued to indulge in the habit of which we have spoken. Its effects soon became visible. On Saturday morning, the 18th inst., symptoms of erysipelas manifested themselves, but the deceased got through his usual work in the shop during the day, and during Monday. By the evening of Monday, however, the malignant symptoms of the disorder manifested themselves, and he was obliged to keep to his room for the next two days. On Thursday he was a great deal worse, and on the afternoon of that day he was taken to the hospital, where the best medical aid was afforded, but was of no avail. The poor young man died on Friday afternoon at a quarter past two, his fatal malady having been induced by the poisonous ink which he sucked from the pen penetrating the slight abrasion on his lip.—*Brighton Guardian*.

THE POLICE AND BURGLARS.—A small party of the metropolitan police have had a serious conflict with a gang of burglars at Battersea. The encounter took place on Sunday morning, when the robbers were discovered in their "vocation" at the mill of Mr. Dives, which adjoins the river. In the struggle that ensued one of the constables, named Baker, was so severely beaten that his life is despaired of, and it is supposed that one of the burglars is drowned. The others were all apprehended.

ANOTHER MURDER.—In the village of Upton, near to Pontefract, lived as servants at Upton Farm, a young man named Thorpe, and a younger girl, Elizabeth Mitchell. There was no congeniality between the two, and Thorpe seems not to be a lovable character by any means. On Sunday, while the master and mistress were out, a quarrel took place between Thorpe and Mitchell, when the former, as it appears, took a gun and shot the poor girl through the back. The shot was fatal. The murderer is in custody, and, says the report, "he maintains a sullen silence except when he utters oaths and blasphemy."

Miscellaneous News.

A FORTUNATE YOUTH.—The *Cambridge Independent* relates the case of a shoemaker's apprentice at Cambridge who has suddenly inherited a fortune of 100,000*l.* in money, besides landed estates of great value in Norfolk.

INCREASE OF INTemperance IN IRELAND.—Several of the Irish country journals notice the fact that the old and unhappily national vice of drunkenness is rapidly on the increase, the high price of whisky notwithstanding. In Tipperary—the early scene of Father Mathew's labours—intemperance seems to rule the day.

MONUMENT TO MATTHEW HENRY.—The Chester monument to Matthew Henry, the great commentator, was uncovered on Wednesday with considerable ceremony. The monument, which stands near the south-western corner of St. Bridget's Churchyard, consists of a handsome polished obelisk, fifteen feet high, resting on a basement, which gives a total elevation of 24 ft. 2 in.

LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, has written home to state that he has discovered an opening into a "magnificent cotton field," to which he had long been seeking an entrance. He wishes "to obtain freedom of navigation from the Portuguese to our discoveries," as he says this is indispensable, and he assigns as his reason that the Portuguese are of the lowest and most immoral class generally, and defile everything near them. Later advices state that the expedition is "all well." This letter comes from the lower part of the Zambesi, and its date is March 27.

A STEAMER FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Her Majesty's screw steam-sloop *Pioneer*, 350-horse power, Mr. May, master, in command, left Woolwich on Wednesday morning, on the engineer's trial of machinery after repairs. The *Pioneer* has been fitted with peculiar care to join Dr. Livingstone's expedition in the Zambesi, and has been freighted at Woolwich with a heavy cargo of victualling and other stores for the use of Dr. Livingstone and the exploring party who accompany him. Mr. May, R.N., who has taken the command, and who has already served five years with Dr. Livingstone, came home from the Zambesi expressly to take out the *Pioneer*.

THE DISTRESS AT COVENTRY.—The Coventry strike is at an end. The weavers generally responded

to the invitation that they should meet Mr. Widdrington, the Vicar of St. Michael's, and confer with him on the state of affairs. The result of the meeting was, on the whole, satisfactory; and a deputation to the manufacturers was appointed, for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation in a proposal to establish a court of arbitration. Mr. Widdrington stated that measures would be taken to introduce a new trade—that of cotton—into the town, and so supply an abundance of labour to the unemployed.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—**PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.**—The Select Committee on the British Museum has brought in its report. It rejects the proposal of cutting up the great national collection into quantities, on the ground that the books illustrate the specimens, and the specimens the books. The department of Ethnography, and the portraits and drawings, are the only portions which it would consent to remove. It would also extend the existing buildings in preference to erecting new ones at Kensington, Victoria-street, Westminster, or Burlington House, and removing the whole collection thither. The plan of delivering lectures explanatory of the several collections it rejects.

THE STATUE OF DR. WATTS.—The statue of Dr. Isaac Watts, at Southampton, his native town, has been commenced. It will be erected in the public park in July next, on the anniversary of his birth. The statue and basso relievos will be of Sicilian marble, and the pedestal of polished Aberdeen grey granite. The total height will be nearly twenty feet. The basso relievos around the pedestal will represent the poet in his study when a youth; then in his manhood teaching his Divine Songs to children; and then as the aged divine and philosopher. The sculptor is Mr. Lucas, of Chilworth, near Romsey. Lord Palmerston has several times visited the studio of the sculptor, and has manifested considerable interest in the erection of the statue.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—A Parliamentary return was issued on Saturday giving statistical information with reference to the reformatory schools of the United Kingdom. The total number of reformatories in England is 47, of which 4 are for Catholics. The 43 Protestant institutions have accommodation for 2,162 boys and 367 girls. The 4 for Catholics can receive 586 boys and 200 girls. The actual number of inmates is of course less than the possible number. The Protestant buildings at present contain 1,634 boys and 352 girls; those for Catholics 485 boys and 161 girls. The total number of reformatories in Scotland is 27, capable of accommodating 800 boys and 314 girls. The 9 reformatory institutions in Ireland have accommodation for 330 boys and 295 girls. The actual numbers occupying them are 189 boys and 78 girls.

RETURN OF A LONG-LOST HUSBAND.—A New Orleans paper states that Mr. Henry, a merchant of that city, who was supposed to have been lost when the Collins steamer *Artic* foundered, had unexpectedly turned up. When all hope of his surviving had been extinguished, his wife, young and attractive, mourned for him, then married the chief clerk of her late husband. Together the pair lived happily for several years, and to their family three children were added. On the 4th ult. the wife received from New York a letter written by her former husband. He had been picked up from a piece of the wreck, with five other survivors, and been taken on board a whaler, had gone a long voyage with her. This ship was subsequently sunk, and fifteen of those aboard saved themselves upon an island, from which they were taken by another whaler, which was just commencing her cruise, and which only recently returned to New York.

EARLY CLOSING ON SATURDAY.—The movement for a cessation of business at an early hour on Saturdays, recently commenced amongst the tradesmen in the western districts of the metropolis, is assuming gigantic proportions. Nearly two hundred firms have given in their adhesion to the project. It is to be hoped that the movement so auspiciously begun will grow, and that at no distant date the principals of all establishments in the leading streets of the metropolis may see it to be their interest to give their employees the benefit of a few hours for healthy recreation one day in the week. It is also fervently trusted that the public, who in a large measure control the destinies of the shopkeeping fraternity, will further by every means in their power the endeavours of the committee to bring about so desirable a consummation. In addition to the large number of West-end tradesmen who have resolved to commence closing early on Saturdays, some thirty or forty drapers in Islington and Holloway, and between sixty and seventy in Chelsea and Brompton, besides many City firms, have acquiesced in the new arrangement for reducing the hours of labour on Saturday.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRINK.—The new act for preventing the adulteration of articles of food and drink has been printed, but before it can be of public service "analysts" must be appointed. In the City of London the Commissioners of Sewers, and in all other parts of the metropolis the vestries and district boards acting in execution of the Local Government Act, and the court of sessions and borough councils in other parts, may appoint one or more persons possessing competent medical, chemical, and microscopical knowledge, as analysts of all articles of food and drink purchased within such places. Any person selling articles of food or drink, knowing the same to be injurious to health, may be fined 5*l.* with costs; and on a second conviction the justice may cause the offender's name to be published in a newspaper, or in such other manner, "at the expense of such offender," as to them seems desirable. There is a provision giving protection against articles being tampered with by the pur-

chaser. A purchaser in a district "where there is an analyst appointed under this act" may have an article of food or drink analysed for a sum not less than 2*s.* 6*d.* nor more than 10*s.* 6*d.*, and to receive a certificate admissible in evidence. The justices, on complaint, may order an article to be analysed by a skilled person. An appeal is given to the quarter sessions. Persons convicted of selling adulterated patented articles may have a case stated for the opinion of the superior courts. The expenses of the act are to be borne by the City of London, out of the Metropolis Local Management rate, and elsewhere by the county and borough rates.

MR. BRIGHT ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—At the last weekly meeting of the Walsall Reform and Constitutional Association the following letter was read from Mr. Bright:—

Iveran, Sutherlandshire, August 24.

Dear Sir,—I am glad that you are stirring on behalf of parliamentary reform. If the conduct of the Government and the House of Commons, during the present session, is not enough to create some expression of opinion from the people, I have small hope that anything will rouse them to self-respect and self-defence. I do not think it likely that I can attend a meeting in your town. It is impossible for any person to undertake to speak at meetings during the recess, and to attend parliament during the session, without imprudently overloading himself with labour and responsibility. There must be more local feeling and local exertion, if the question of reform is to make great progress, and I hope you will be able to organise the opinion of your neighbourhood without requiring help from a distance. If I were younger and stronger, and there were colleagues to help me, I would shrink from no labour in the cause of reform; but I cannot undertake even a small portion of the work which some of my friends would carve out for me. I am much obliged to you for your letter, although I see no chance of my being able to comply with your request. Nevertheless, work on, for it is a great cause, and hitherto the labourers in it, and for it, have been too few.

I am, yours respectfully,

JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. Stephen Astbury, Walsall.

THE FIRST STREET RAILWAY IN ENGLAND.—On Thursday the first line of street railway in Great Britain was formally inaugurated at Birkenhead, amidst great *clat*, by Mr. G. F. Train, of Boston, U.S. The day throughout the town was one of much enthusiasm, and the people turned out in immense numbers to witness the novel and interesting experiment. There was a trial trip along the line as far as Birkenhead-park, and back to the depot in Chatham-street. There were four carriages, each containing about seventy passengers, and each of which was drawn by two horses with an ease apparent to everybody. The cars moved along the line as easily and as smoothly as any first-class railway carriage. Each carriage was fitted both before and behind with "sweepers"—miniature cow catchers—which kept the rails clear of stones, &c., thus rendering the passage of the vehicles smooth. The carriages are of ample dimensions, each being twenty-four feet in length over all, and seven feet wide, with a height of seven feet from the floor to the roof. In the inside there is sitting accommodation for twenty-two persons, while on the outside of the "cars" there is also sitting for twenty-two, whilst, from the great width of the vehicle, standing room is left for a similar number, for whose protection a handrail is fixed round the top. In order that there may be ample ventilation, each car is fitted up all round with sliding windows, with *louvers* to each to prevent a draught. Mr. Train has entered into contracts for the construction of street railways in a number of towns in this country and the Continent.

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES DURING THE SESSION.—In the course of the Session which has just closed twenty members of the House of Commons have disappeared from that assembly, some of them never to return. It will be interesting to recapitulate the changes which have taken place. Mr. J. R. Walker has been returned for Beverley, in the room of Mr. Ralph Walters, declared not duly elected in 1859; Mr. H. C. E. Childers has been returned for Pontefract, in the room of Mr. W. Overend, declared not duly elected by an award made by Sir J. Coleridge; Mr. J. D. Dent has been returned for Scarborough, in the room of the Hon. W. H. F. Denison, elevated to the Upper House on his accession to the Lonsborough peerage in consequence of the death of his father; the Hon. C. Carnegie has been returned for Forfarshire, in the room of Viscount Duncan, elevated to the Camperdown peerage in consequence of the death of his father; Mr. G. Cubitt has been returned for West Surrey in the room of Mr. H. Drummond, deceased; Captain Stackpool has been returned for Ennis, in the room of the Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, appointed an Irish judge; Mr. R. Padmore has been returned for Worcester, in the room of Mr. Laelett, retired on account of ill-health; the O'Connor Don has been returned for Roscommon, in the room of Captain Goff, unseated on petition; Mr. Calcutt has been returned for Clare, in the room of Colonel Luke White; Mr. McCormick has been returned for Londonderry, in the room of Sir R. Ferguson, deceased; Mr. E. Warner and Sir W. Russell have been returned for Norwich, in the room of Viscount Bury and Mr. H. W. Schneider, unseated on petition; the Hon. Colonel Rowley has been returned for Harwich, in the room of the Hon. W. F. Campbell, elevated to the peerage of Stratheden, in consequence of the death of his mother; Mr. Benyon has been returned for Berkshire, in the room of Captain Leicester Vernon, deceased; Lord G. Lennox has been returned for Lymington, in the room of Sir J. R. Carnac, retired; Mr. S. B. Getty has been returned for Belfast, in the room of Mr.

Davison, retired on account of ill-health; Lord Hamilton has been returned for Donegal, in the room of Sir E. S. Hayes, deceased; Mr. J. White has been returned for Brighton, in the room of Sir G. Pechell, deceased; Mr. T. Sidney has been returned for Stafford, in the room of Mr. J. A. Wise, retired on account of ill-health; Mr. McDonough has been returned for Sligo, in the room of the Right Hon. J. A. Wynne, retired; and Mr. Percy Wyndham was returned on Monday for West Cumberland in the room of General Wyndham, deceased. In the course of the last twelve months thirty new members have been returned to Parliament, and as the changes at a general election do not generally exceed sixty or seventy—and will probably be fewer with more frequent dissolutions—it may fairly be said that we have practically, at least, triennial Parliaments.

ROBBERY AT NOTRE DAME.—*Galignani's Messenger* states that a considerable robbery was perpetrated on Wednesday night in the cathedral of Notre Dame. The articles stolen consist of a number of chalices, vases, crosses, &c., ornamented with brilliants and other precious stones. Among them was a cross of diamonds, given by the Emperor on the occasion of the baptism of the Prince Imperial. After examining the spot through which the thieves entered, the police were led by different footmarks towards the parapet wall of the quay, to the right of the sacristy, and, in leaning over this wall, they discovered the end of a cord attached to a ring which was just below the level of the water. Thinking that this cord might be in some way connected with the robbery, they sent some boatmen to the spot, and, when the cord was drawn up, it brought with it a fisherman's net, which contained the greater part of the valuable articles taken, but many of which had the diamonds and precious stones removed from them.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GATESHEAD OBSERVER."—A *soirée* was given on Thursday night, in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, at Gateshead, in honour of Mr. James Clephan, who has just quitted the editorship of the *Gateshead Observer*, being about to retire into private life. A numerous company assembled. After tea the Mayor of Gateshead took the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings. The Mayor of Newcastle (who is the senior proprietor of the *Newcastle Courant*) then addressed the meeting, and bore testimony to the fairness with which the *Observer* has been conducted for twenty-two years by Mr. Clephan, and to the moral purposes for which its influence had been exerted. The Mayor of Gateshead next bore testimony to Mr. Clephan's private and personal worth, and to the weight which the members of the corporation had always attached to his judgment. The two mayors then jointly presented to Mr. Clephan the sum of 250*l.* contributed by a number of friends, and a handsome silver inkstand with glass shade, value 18*l.* 13*s.*, as their personal expression of esteem. The inkstand bore the following inscription:—

Presented to Mr. James Clephan, with 250*l.*, on his retirement from the editorship of the *Gateshead Observer*, by his brethren of the press, and other friends gained by his public conduct and private worth during twenty-two years of careful and honourable conduct, Aug. 29, 1860.

Mr. W. H. Brockett, proprietor of the *Observer*, added his cordial testimony, stating that he had given to Mr. Clephan the entire control of the paper, and to him it owed the reputation it enjoyed. The other speakers were, Mr. Councillor Mawson, of Newcastle, Mr. John Harrison, Mr. Bradley, proprietor of the *Newcastle Guardian*, Mr. Charlesworth, and Mr. Pringle.

A PEER WORKING AS A BLACKSMITH.—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* states that Lord Ockham (son of the Earl of Lovelace, and grandson of the poet Byron, has for some time past been working at Woolwich Arsenal as a smith, at weekly wages. The writer says:—"The young nobleman in question ran away from school at an early age, was missing for several years, in spite of large rewards offered for the discovery of him, bound himself apprentice aboard a coaster, underwent much hardship in this miserable position of cabin-boy aboard a north-country collier; was even at one time reduced to the workhouse, at a little town in Yorkshire; and, finally, when discovered by his relatives, preferred to win his bread by the work of his hands as a bolt maker at Woolwich arsenal, where he is still, or was very recently working. He often, while in this employment, walked up to Lord Byron's seat, near Ham, and remained over Sunday, his day of leisure, as his guest, but always was careful to return to Woolwich in time to begin his work on Monday morning. I may add that, though I have not seen him at work in the arsenal, a near relative of my own has seen him on the trudge from Woolwich to Ham—a fine, stout, handsome young man—in a blue pea-jacket, long boots, and a wide-awake, with a short pipe stuck through the band. There may be eccentricity in this conduct of the young nobleman, but I do not believe there is anything either of excess or irregularity in his conduct, or anything discreditable in his motives." By the death of Lady Byron, who was Baroness of Wentworth in her own right, that Barony descends to Lord Ockham, who is therefore now actually a member of the House of Peers.

A NEW SOURCE OF HAPPINESS.—The *Times* says the following is a *verbatim* copy of a letter received a few days ago by a solicitor in the county of Waterford from his clerk in another part of the same county:—"Sir,—I am very happy to inform you that two murderous assaults were committed near this town yesterday evening, and that your attendance will be required here at the petty sessions to defend the parties in both cases."

Literature.

The Sources of the Nile. By CHARLES T. BEKE, Ph.D. London: James Madden.

DR. BEKE contributed no little to the advancement and arrangement of our knowledge of the Nile and its tributaries some thirteen years ago. This work incorporates a former essay, several casual papers, and the results of investigations more recently carried forward by various travellers. Nothing less than an abstract could be interesting to our readers; and such an abstract would be more appropriate in a monthly that lies for weeks on the table, than in a journal that almost surely goes away with the day that brings it. To geographers, and to those interested in the progress or the practical results of African discovery, this careful and intelligent volume is to be strongly commended, as a general survey of the basin of the Nile and of its head-streams, and as a summary of the history of "Nilotic" research.

A Century of Despotism in Naples and Sicily. By SUSAN HORNER. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas. A SEASONABLE little volume; appealing to generously excited sympathies, and having a more than average permanent value as a historical sketch. Were there any special novelty in the materials, we should make extracts from the dark and terrible story here told. But the chief interest of the book is not in individual pictures; but in the general completeness of its outline of the history of the hundred years of the Bourbon reign in the Two Sicilies. The work is founded on the "History" of General Colletta, of which a translation was issued about a year since by Constable, the Edinburgh publisher. Those who have no leisure for more extended study will find this a clearly and elegantly written narrative in brief of the last century of Neapolitan affairs.

The Public Life of Captain John Brown. By JAMES REDPATH. London: Thickbroom and Co.

WE should justly be accused of absurdity if, at this date, we attempted to review this book minutely, or to write the eulogy of John Brown. We have unintentionally passed it over, till it has become almost universally known. It is what was wanted; but it might have been easily better in literary quality. At present it attracts by its subject and matter, and often repels by its tone and manner. It is very American, in the worst sense. We do not wholly praise John Brown: but his godly greatness, and his heroic devotion, silence criticism. The autobiography of his childhood and youth, and his marvellously manly and touching letters, have an interest and value for all time. The portrait, too, that is prefixed to this volume is a singularly interesting one,—characteristic, we should say,—revealing by firmly-closed mouth, tender eye, and self-reliant head, the very man, in all his weakness and his strength. If the article in *Macmillan's Magazine* was, on the whole, more delightful and impressive than even this memoir, yet one requires the more complete and orderly narrative for a true comprehension of the life, aims, and labours of the old hero, of whom even his prosecutor confessed that he was "a brave and resolute man," having "coolness, daring, persistency, the stoic faith and patience, and a firmness of will and purpose unconquerable—certainly the farthest possible remove from the ordinary ruffian, the fanatic, or the madman."

A Guide to the Isle of Wight. By Rev. E. VENABLES, M.A., and Eminent Local Naturalist. London: Edward Stanford.

BEFORE the autumn has fairly set in on our holiday friends, we desire to introduce to them a new handbook to the Isle of Wight; which, however intimately they may suppose the little gem of an island to be known to them, will perhaps make them feel that there are beauties and objects of interest yet to be found in that favoured and favourite spot. Mr. VENABLES' volume is almost a perfect example of what a "guide" should be:—from routes and practical information, on descriptions of scenery, chapters on natural history, and on antiquities and historical associations, it moves with an intelligence and interest passing far almost everything of the kind that is known to us. It seems to us a little too diffuse; some of its information might have been tabulated with advantage, instead of being vaguely and repetitiously included with descriptive matter. Otherwise it admirably fulfils the author's purpose to present "a faithful picture of every part of the island, and furnish details essential to the rapid holiday-maker and ordinary seeker of the picturesque"; while also aiming "to promote and direct the habits of observation now happily becoming so general, and to supply such information respecting the history, antiquities, and architecture of the island, as well as the natural treasures it contains, as may satisfy every taste, and aid the tourist in the pursuit of his favourite science whatever it be." Perhaps the residences of inhabitants are too elaborately pointed out; and some of the architectural strictures, though very just, might have been spared. There is a high literary character about the more general matter; and the culture and fine feeling of the writer lend a peculiar charm to his pages. The zoological and botanical materials have been supplied by a local naturalist, Mr. MORE, of Ben-bridge, as have those on shells by Mr. GUYON, aided by Sir WILLIAM JARDINE and others; and those on seaweeds, entomology, and other portions of natural history,

by persons whose ability for their task is beyond all question. Those who sojourn more than two or three days in the island—especially those who make it a winter's residence—will have every reason to be grateful for a book so accurate, so complete and so interesting, as their guide and friend. There is a most excellent map; the value of which the pedestrian—and the Isle is peculiarly the place for the moderately accomplished pedestrian—will certainly feel at every step of his progress.

Gleanings.

It is announced that the Great Eastern will sail from Milford Haven for New York on the 17th of October.

Sir William Armstrong denies the report that he has resigned the superintendence of the royal gun factories.

The *Englishwoman's Journal* for September is for the first time printed by female compositors at the Victoria Press.

A piece with the title of "Les Riflemen, ou Les Volontaires femmes d'Angleterre," has been received at the Théâtre Beaumarchais, Paris.

Professor Lowe's aerial ship is said to be nearly completed, and will shortly leave New York for England, where it is expected to arrive within forty-eight hours after starting.

When the bridge of Kehl shall be finished at the end of next month, the regular time of an express train between Paris and Vienna will be only forty-two hours.

At Milan the adventures of Garibaldi are made the subject of a military ballet, in which the heroic leader dances and wields his sabre amid the almost frantic plaudits of the public!

"The Unprotected Female at the Pyramids," is the title of a story by Mr. Anthony Trollope, which is about to appear in *Cassell's Family Paper*, and to be followed by three others from the same pen.

A new work by the well-known American author, Mr. F. L. Olmsted, entitled, "A Journey in the Back-Country, including an exploration of the valley of the Mississippi," has appeared at New York.

Mr. A. A. Knox, long known as a political writer and essayist employed on the *Times*, has been appointed by Sir G. C. Lewis to succeed the late Mr. Hammill in the vacant magistrate's seat.

Kossuth's sons, one aged nineteen, the other fifteen, are now at Milan, and are shortly to meet their father at Turin, who is at present at the Lake of Como, where he has been received with great enthusiasm.

A Missouri editor announces that the publication of his paper will be suspended for six weeks, in order that he may visit St. Louis with a load of bearskins, hoopoles, shingles, bark, pickled catfish, &c., which he has taken for subscriptions.

There is a law in Maine exempting from taxation "the house and lot not exceeding two acres," owned and occupied by "any minister of the Gospel in the actual exercise of the pastoral function." The act, of course, applies alike to all denominations.

ENLIGHTENING A KING.—William IV. was once kept waiting outside a certain part of Windsor Castle, through an official's ignorance of the Royal identity. "You can't pass, old 'un," said he: "nobody's allowed to pass here after dark, except the King and the lamplighter."

The Paris *Figaro* states that the "Life of Julius Caesar," on which the Emperor of the French is now engaged, will be published in January next. His Majesty has just sent M. Emile Desjardins, and M. Jacobs, the learned antiquarian writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to Rome, to search for new materials in the Vatican library.

A NEW FRENCH NATIONAL AIR.—It is stated in the *France Musicale*, that Prince Poniatowski has composed a military march of great beauty, to be called the "Napoleoniennne," and that the Emperor has ordered that it shall become the national air, in the place of "Partant pour la Syrie," of Queen Hortense, which is not considered sufficiently animated.

A CHILD'S DEFINITION.—"What is meant by bearing witness?" was one of the questions at a late examination of the Windsor Infant School. A little girl replied, "It's when nobody does nothing, and somebody goes and tells of it." "Quite right," said the examiner, amid a general titter, in which he could not help joining.

THE TEACHER TAUGHT.—Dr. Arnold once lost all patience with a dull scholar, when the pupil looked up in his face and said, "Why do you speak angrily, sir? Indeed I am doing the best I can." Years after the doctor used to tell the story to his own children, and say, "I never felt so ashamed of myself in my life. That look and that speech I have never forgotten."

A QUAKER'S WIT.—Mr. Dillwyn's son told me that his father in his younger days was in a stage coach with a party of military officers. One of them, a pert, effeminate, young dandy, undertook to quiz the plain Quaker, and, after some indifferent jokes, asked him at an inn where they stopped to hold his sword for a minute, supposing he would consider it an abomination to touch it. Mr. Dillwyn, however, eyeing the young man from head to foot, said, "As I believe from thy appearance it has

never shed blood, and is not in the least likely to do so, I have not the smallest objection."—*Leslie's Autobiography*.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF NAPOLEON.—When I first saw England, she was in mourning for the young Princess Charlotte, the hope of the empire. I came from India as a child, and our ship touched at an island on the way home, where my black servant took me a long walk over rocks and hills until we reached a garden, where we saw a man walking. "That is he," said the black man, "that is Bonaparte! He eats three sheep every day, and all the little children he can lay hands on!" There were people in the British dominions besides that poor Calcutta serving-man, with an equal horror of the Corsican ogre.—*Cornhill Magazine* for September.

GARIBALDI A CANADIAN.—The birth-place of the noted Sardinian General has been claimed by several countries, all making out a tolerably clear case. All disputes on this subject may, however, be considered as settled, as we give below proof sufficient to satisfy all thinking individuals that he is a Canadian. In the year 1812 a noted Iroquois chief, named Garibaldi (signifying "Mighty in war") immigrated to Lower Canada. He had several sons, the eldest called Joseph, who was called by the French *Asibiane*, who could not pronounce the Iroquois correctly, "Garibaldi." In the year 1820 old Garibaldi died, and Joseph was prevailed upon by a priest to accompany him to Italy. He was educated by this priest, and received Giuseppe as a name, instead of Joseph, and was taught to write his name Garibaldi. This information was received from Francis Garibaldi, at present living near Sorel, with whom the great general constantly corresponds. Persons still having doubts on this important matter can satisfy themselves by applying to Francis, at Sorel. It can no longer be said that Canada has not produced one great man.—*L'Orde, Montreal*.

A WHALE ATTACKED BY A SWORD FISH.—A remarkable scene was witnessed by a boat's crew belonging to the island of Westray about a fortnight ago. As Gavin Mowat, with his boat's crew, were engaged fishing for cod about six miles from land, to the eastward of Noup Head, they observed a large whale of the sort commonly known to fishermen as the herring hog running rapidly towards their boat. In a little time they observed a violent commotion. The whale leaped about six feet clear out of the water, when they observed that a sword fish had stuck its lethal weapon into its body just behind the large fin. The huge animal continued in the greatest distress, leaping out of the water, but obviously getting more feeble, while the sword fish clung closely in spite of all its contortions. During all this time also a thresher continued to strike the whale on both sides near its middle, and the wounded animal continued to bleed profusely. The three creatures passed at some little distance from the boat, but the eddies were so considerable as to make it away not a little, though the sea was otherwise perfectly calm. When it passed, the whale was puffing so feebly that he seemed literally gasping for breath, and the men felt certain that it must have died in a short time.—*Orkney Herald*.

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—The *Presse Medicale Belge* states, on the authority of the Father Legrand de la Liray, late interpreter to Admiral Rigald de Genouilly, and one of the oldest and most venerable missionaries in Tonquin and Cochinchina, that in those countries hydrophobia is cured with complete success by boiling a handful of the leaves of *Datura Stramonium*, or Thorny Apple, in a litre of water, until reduced to one-half, and then administering the potion to the patient all at a time. A violent paroxysm of rage ensues, which lasts but a short time, and the patient is cured in the course of twenty-four hours. For the benefit of our readers we may state that the leaves of *Stramonium* are highly narcotic, and as such are recommended in asthma under the form of cigars, to be smoked as usual; but that the same leaves, taken in large quantities, whether in powder, or under the form of a decoction, will produce temporary idiocy. As to its efficacy in confirmed hydrophobia it seems to be very earnestly recommended by Father Legrand, who declares he has tried it several times, and invariably with success. The great difficulty will of course consist in administering the remedy to the patient, which probably must be done by main force, with the aid of a horn; but on this subject the *Presse Medicale* is silent.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

BLAIR-JENNINGS.—August 21, at Bridge-street Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. H. I. Roper, Mr. John Blair, of Trowbridge, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of William Jennings, Esq., of Bristol.

WILLIAMS-COOK.—August 22, at St. Paul's Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. Peter Williams, of Liverpool, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Thomas Cook, Esq., J.P., mayor of Wigan.

ROBINSON-BARLOW.—August 25, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Manchester, John Robinson, of that city, only son of George Robinson, of Orton Hall, Westmoreland, to Catherine Beswick Hulme, only daughter of Thomas Barlow, Esq., of Barlow's Buildings, Salford.

GREENWOOD-GODSON.—August 25, at the Independent Chapel, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. J. Wood, Mr. W. T. Greenwood, of Everton, near Liverpool, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Josh. Godson, of Barton.

KENDALL-CHANDLER.—August 28, at Union Chapel,

Sherborne, by the Rev. F. Beckley, Edmund Kendall, Esq., of Honiton, Gloucestershire, to Amelia, third daughter of the late B. Chandler, Esq., of Sherborne.

SHERWSBURY—HEAD.—August 28, at Regent's-park Chapel, the Rev. George Shrewsbury, to Miss Lydia Buxton Head, late of Exeter.

CHAPMAN—KNILL.—August 28, at Queen-street Chapel, Chester, by the Rev. Dr. Allott, President of Spring Hill College, Birmingham, the Rev. Charles Chapman, M.A., of Chester, to Mary Isabella, only surviving child of the late Rev. Richard Knill, of Chester, and formerly of St. Peterburg.

SELBY—KILSINGTON.—August 28, by the Rev. James Baldwin Brown, B.A., James Jackson, eldest son of Robert Selby, Esq., of 2, Albert-square, Clapham-road, and 31, Eastcheap, to Catherine, third daughter of Henry Kilsington, Esq., 7, St. Ann's-terrace, Brixton-road, and late of Ilford, Essex.

JACQUES—DRAKE.—August 29, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Woodhouse-lane, Leeds, by the Rev. S. Hulme, Mr. William Jacques, of Shipley, to Mary Scarborough, daughter of Mr. Isaac Drake, of Leeds.

SMITHSON—HOLMES.—August 29, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Calderbridge, Lancashire, Joseph Smithson, Esq., of Halifax, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Charles Holmes, Esq., of Calder House, near Garstang.

WADE—HILL.—August 29, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. H. Dowson, Mr. Daniel Wade, cloth manufacturer, Farley, to Phoebe, eldest daughter of the late John Hill, Esq., Bramley.

SARJANT—WYNN.—August 30, at the Baptist Chapel, Brentford, by the Rev. J. W. Lanco, of Newcastle, Mr. Thomas B. Sarjant, of Saint Ives, Hunts, to Miss Julia A. Wynn, of Lynn Regis.

DEATHS.

KEED—August 24, after a long and painful illness, borne with patient cheerfulness, aged seventeen years, Isabella Mary, the beloved and youngest daughter of the Rev. John Keed, Baptist minister, Zion Chapel, Cambridge.

ALLEN—September 1, of typhoid fever, Edwin Halsted Allen (student for the ministry at Spring Hill College), second son of Henry Allen, Esq., Chichester.

KNIGHTLEY—September 2, died suddenly, aged forty-four years, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of W. P. Knightley, Esq., of Torrington Lodge, Eltham, Kent.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The fine settled weather of the last week has had a favourable effect on all kinds of securities. The tendency of prices on the Stock Exchange has been upwards. Consols were quoted on Friday morning 92½ to 93 for money, and the account of the 6th inst., but they left off at 93 to ¼. On Saturday they opened at 93½ to ¼, and soon advanced to 93½ to ¾, which was steadily maintained up to the close. On Monday Consols again improved to the extent of ¼ per cent. To-day, extreme quietude pervades the English Stock Market, but notwithstanding the paucity of business, the improvement in prices was well maintained till towards the close, when they became weaker. Consols are 93½ 93¾ for money, and the 6th inst.; and 93½ 93¾ for the 11th proximo. The New Threes are 93½ 93¾; the Reduced 93½ 93¾. The New Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 77½. The Long Annuities, 16½. Exchequer Bills, 1s. prem. India Stock, 217½; ditto New Loan, 103½; ditto Five per Cent. Enfranchised Paper, 96½; ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 102½; and the Bonds, 8s. dis. Bank Stock, 231 233.

The speculators are now principally engaged in the settlement, and very little new speculation is going on, but the operators seem confident as regards the future, owing to the favourable weather and the influx of gold. The liquidation of the commercial engagements due to-day, the 4th of the month, has produced very little effect upon the Money Market, the inquiries having continued moderate, while the rates have remained without the slightest variation. Merchants and others are now enabled to provide for their requirements on lower terms than for some time past.

The dealings in the Foreign Stock Market are active, and prices are tolerably well maintained.

A moderate amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market; prices, however, have shown a slight reaction. Eastern Counties have declined to 54 and 54½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, to 30½ 30¾; Great Northern, to 115; Great Western, to 71½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, to 109½ 110; North-Western, to 100½; Midland, to 125½ 125¾; North British, to 63½; North-Eastern, Berwick, to 98½ 91½; and South-Eastern, to 87½ 87¾. In the Foreign and Colonial Markets the transactions have been limited, and prices have undergone little variation. Bahia and San Francisco realise 7½; Sambre and Meuse, 5½. East Indian have receded to 90½; and Great Western of Canada to 13½ 13¾.

Joint-Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are inactive. London Joint Stock realise 30½ 30¾; Ottoman Bank, 17½ 17¾; London Discount Company, 3½; and Red Sea Telegraph, 18½.

The advices received from the manufacturing districts during the past week do not speak of much improvement in trade. A large amount of general business is going forward, as has been the case throughout the year; but during the broken and gloomy weather, which seems to have at length cleared up, there has been no buoyancy, and certain departments are dull. At Manchester the prices of cotton goods are complained of as unsatisfactory, and the tendency is still drooping. In some instances

the stocks are increasing. The accounts from India continue unfavourable. Sales to a considerable extent are effected, however, from week to week, at the reduced prices. At Liverpool the most favourable feature is the reduction in the computed stocks of cotton to 1,087,750 bales, but the quantity held at the corresponding period of last year was only 653,350 bales.

In the woollen districts caution is shown, and the sales of goods have diminished, owing to the bad weather, but the condition of employment is tolerably good. The same cannot be said of the lace and hosiery trades at Nottingham, which are depressed. Strikes amongst the workpeople there have contributed to check business. The accounts from the iron and hardware districts are rather conflicting. In some quarters more animation is shown, whilst in others considerable dullness prevails. We do not hear, however, of much lack of employment. The propitious change in the weather will assist materially in sustaining confidence.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 92, for the week ending on Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£29,589,495
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,456,900
Gold Bullion	15,114,495
Silver Bullion	—
	£29,589,495
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,538,000
Reserve	3,481,010
Public Deposits	5,949,005
Other Deposits	14,168,176
Seven Day and other	—
Bills	735,601
	£38,887,692
August 30, 1860.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, August 31, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

GREEN, W. T. P., Northampton, currier, September 12, October 10.

SMITH, D., Markgate-street, Hertford, straw plait manufacturer, September 12, October 12.

MANNING, T., Aldershot, hotel-keeper, September 14, October 11.

HILLS, W., Sandgate, draper, September 14, October 12.

COTTON, J., Smethwick, bootmaker, September 10, October 1.

LEACH, J. C., Birmingham, leather seller, September 10, October 1.

JONES, W., Nottingham, grocer, September 11, October 4.

THOMAS, W., Cardiff, publican, September 11, October 15.

Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

BOTTEN, C., Crawford-passage, Clerkenwell, brassfounder, September 19, October 16.

SEASON, J., Leeds, cabinetmaker, September 17, October 11.

KENT, J. F., Croydon, builder, September 14, October 17.

MILNE, P., Stamford, bootmaker, September 18, October 9.

BUTLER, R., Long-acre, tailor, September 15, October 17.

WATSON, W. P., Hampstead-road, draper, September 15, October 17.

DENES, C., Liverpool, wine merchant, September 14, October 11.

PEREIRA, S. F. L., and GRANT, J., Great Tower-street, City, wine merchants, September 14, October 17.

BRASSINGTON, F. T., Burslem, Staffordshire, boot and shoemaker, September 14, October 5.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—WHOOPING COUGH, COLDS, PNEUMONIA.—These infantile disorders were the terrors of parents, who knew the impossibility of administering medicine internally to children, till Professor Holloway discovered his invaluable Ointment. This Ointment, rubbed externally on the throat and chest, passes through the skin and penetrates to the affected tissues, without causing the irritability and feverishness always produced by a child's repugnance to medicine, and which vastly prostrates the cure. No inconvenience or difficulty attaches to this treatment, by which thousands of children are annually saved, or secured against future pulmonary disease. In all disorders to which childhood is particularly liable, parents, guardians, and nurses may with confidence resort to Holloway's Ointment which, when practicable, should be assisted by his purifying Pills.

PREMATURE GREYNESS, weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teazle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufactory is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 3.

The foreign supplies last week were—Wheat, 840 qrs Archangel, 5,743 qrs Petersburg, 1,125 qrs Pillau, 2,100 qrs Dantzic, 2,800 qrs Pomerania, 55 qrs Hamburg, 105 qrs Bremen, 135 qrs Rotterdam, 70 qrs France, 2,300 qrs Odessa, 4,300 qrs Taganrog, 11,470 qrs New York, 2,472 qrs Montreal, Barley, 1,200 qrs from Riga, 60 qrs Königsberg, 439 qrs Pomerania, 300 qrs Hamburg, 620 qrs Denmark, 3,270 qrs Eupatoria, Oats, 27,513 qrs from Archangel, 8,770 qrs Petersburg, 150 qrs Königsberg, 587 qrs Stettin, 270 qrs Hamburg, 2,370 qrs Denmark, 2,650 qrs Sweden, 500 qrs East Friesland, 750 qrs Holand, 6,100 qrs Odessa, 1,450 qrs Ibrail, Peas, 650 qrs from Königsberg, 450 qrs Dantzic, Flour, 32,300 barrels from United States, 1,647 sacks from France, 1,755 sacks Santander. The quantity of English wheat offering this morning was short, but some samples of new were at market of various qualities and condition, and sold at from 62s to 64s for red, 60s to 70s per qr for white. With foreign wheat and flour we have been largely supplied in the past week, and as the weather has been fine since Thursday last, the trade, for both English and foreign ruled very slow to-day at fully 2s to 3s per qr under last Monday's prices for wheat, and 2s per sack and barrel for flour. Barley sold steadily and without change in value. Beans and peas unaltered. The arrivals of oats were moderate, but the sale was slow, and prices 6d per qr lower

than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes found a good demand at full rates.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	58 to 62	Dantzic	61 to 70
Ditto White	62 68	Königsberg, Red	58 66
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomerania, Red	62 64
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	62 64
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	60 62
Rye	34 36	East Friesland	56 58
Barley, English	32 34	Petersburg	56 60
Scotch	32 34	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Odessa	56 60
Beans, mazagan	40 45	Marianopol	58 60
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	42 45
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	56 64
Peas, White	42 44	Barley, Pomerania	34 38
Grey	40 42	Königsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	34 37
Boilers	—	East Friesland	28 30
Tares (English new)	40 50	Egyptian	28 30
Foreign	—	Odessa	28 31
Oats (English new)	23 28	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	39 43
Sack of 280 lbs	58 60	Pigeon	42 45
Linseed, English	54 58	Egyptian	37 38
Baltic	53 55	Peas, White	40 43
Black Sea	52 55	Oats—	
Hempseed	30 31	Dutch	21 23
Canaryseed	51 50	Jahde	20 27
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	20 23
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	23 27
German	—	Swedish	21 27
French	—	Petersburg	22 25
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 12½ to 13½	—	New York	30 34
Rape Cakes, 4½ to 5½	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 30½ to 35½	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 34

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread, in the metropolis, are from 9d to 9½d; household ditto, 7d to 8½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 3. Our market to-day was well supplied with each kind of foreign stock. The trade was heavy, at 2d to 4d per 8lbs beneath last Monday's currency. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up were very large, and of greatly improved quality. All breeds met a very dull sale, at a decline in the quotations of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs, the general top figure for beef being 4s 10d per 8lbs, and a clearance was not effected. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 3,000 short-horns; from other parts of England, 800 various breeds; from Scotland, 2 Scots; and from Ireland, 504 oxen and heifers. With sheep we were somewhat heavily supplied, and the demand for them was very inactive, at a fall in value of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. The quality of most kinds exhibited a decided improvement. The best old Downs sold at 5s 4d per 8lbs. There was a dull sale for lambs, at 4d per 8lbs less money. About 500 reached us from Ireland. Calves changed hands slowly, at Thursday's decline in value. The pork trade was heavy, at about last week's quotations.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.		s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	2 10 to 3 2	Pr. coarse woolled	4 8 to 5 0
Second quality	3 4 3 8	Prime Southdown	5 2 5 4
Prime large oxen	3 10 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	3 10 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 4 10	Prime small	4 8 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 3 10	Large hogs	4 0 4 8
Second quality	4 0 4 6	Neatam. porkers	4 8 5 0

Lambs 5s 0d to 5s 4d.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 3. Since our last report full average supplies of town and country-killed meat have been on offer; and the trade generally has ruled very inactive, at the annexed quotations:—

Per 8lbs by the carcass.		s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 2	Small pork	4 8 to 5 4
Middling ditto	3 8 3 10	Inf. mutton	3 4 4 0
Prime large do.	4 0 4 2	Middling ditto	4 2 4 6
Do. small do.	4 4 4 6	Prime ditto	4 8 4 10
Large pork.	4 0 4 6	Veal	4 0 4 10

Lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 4d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Sept. 3.

TEA.—There has been little or no business transacted, the trade being occupied with the samples of the quantities to be offered at public sale this day.

SUGAR.—The late advance has been fully maintained for all the better descriptions, and in the refined market business has been active, at full rates.

COFFEE.—The market has been moderately active, and prices remain very firm for all quotations. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a deficiency of about 500 tons.

RICE.—A very limited business has been done, and for some qualities prices have shown less firmness.

FRUIT.—The market is dull, and no change can be recorded in the value of the new crop of currants.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Sept. 1.—Foreign importations are heavy and trade dull. West India pineapples are over for this season. Pears still consist of Jargonelle, Windsor, and Beurré d'Amanlis. Peaches and nectarines from hothouses are nearly over; very few as yet have come in from open walls. Grapes are abundant, and still maintain fair prices. Cob nuts are realising 1s and filberts 9d to 1s per lb. Gooseberries fetch 3d per quart. Peas are comparatively plentiful. Potatoes are for the most part badly diseased; for sound samples there is a good demand. Some good mushrooms may be obtained. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, Kalosanthos, Geraniums, Lily of the Valley, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 3.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,381 firkins butter, and 1,714 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 16,536 casks butter, and 2,540 bales of bacon. The Irish butter market continues in a very depressed state, and some descriptions were offered at a reduction of 2s to 3s per cwt, without causing any increased demand, the dealers purchasing very cautiously, prices being still much higher compared with foreign of similar character. The deliveries from the wharves increased, by some of the butters in the fire at West Kent Wharf being sold. Best Dutch declined 2s per cwt. The bacon market further declined about 2s per cwt, at which there was rather a better sale, but only for immediate consumption, all parties looking for lower prices as supplies increase; we quote from 70s to 78s landed according to quality, weights, &c.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Sept. 1.—The demand for flax continues restricted to small parcels; nevertheless, prices are supported. We have no change to notice in the value of hemp. Coir goods command extreme rates, with a fair demand. The inquiry for jute is firm.

POTATOES—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 3.—The arrivals of potatoes coastwise and by land-carriage since our last report have been moderate. The demand ruled steady, and prices are well supported. York Regents, 155s to 160s per ton; Shaw's, 90s to 115s per ton; Other kinds, 70s to 90s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Sept. 3.—The reports from the different districts of the plantations are on the whole worse, and the determined character of the blight has become more fully confirmed. The duty stands at 50,000. The trade continues active, and prices are buoyant. A pocket of the new growth, very immature and inferior in quality, has arrived at market, and been sold at 22½ per cwt. Mid and East Kents, 170s, 210s, 240s; Weald of Kents, 160s, 190s, 220s; Sussex, 140s, 160s, 190s.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 3.—The supply of English wool on offer has rather increased. Deep grown qualities are in somewhat improved request, at very full prices, and several large

parcels have been disposed of, for shipment to Belgium. Short wools are comparatively heavy. In the quotations, however, no change has taken place. The heaviness with which the colonial sales have closed has disappointed many of the holders.

SEEDS, Monday, Sept. 3.—The return of fine weather the past few days has caused more quietness in the market for seeds: but values continue firm for red, at an advance of 1s on last Monday's quotations. White does not meet attention. Trefoils are firm in value at the late advance. Canaryseed is in scanty supply, and maintains its value.

COALS, Monday, Sept. 3.—An advance on the rates of Friday's sale. South Hetton's 19s 6d. Lambton 19s 3d. Russell Hetton's 18s 3d. Eden 17s 6d. South Hartlepool 17s 8d. Holywell 16s. Hartleys 17s 6d. Kelloe 18s 3d. Whitworth 15s. Tanfield 18s.—Fresh arrivals 62; left from last day 1; Total 63.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 3.—Lined oil is in good request, at 31s per cwt. Rape is quite as dear as last week, and fine palm is worth 45s. Olive is firmer in price, and pale seal commands 35s. All other oils move off freely, at full currencies. English turpentine is steady at 30s. American 30s 6d. and rough 28s 6d to 28 9d per cwt.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 3.—There is a moderate business doing in our market, and, compared with Monday last, very little change has taken place in the quotations. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 52s, with buyers doing the last three months at 52s 6d per cwt. Rough fat 2s 9d per 8lbs.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Stock.....	Casks. 8881	Casks. 11266	Casks. 10287	Casks. 19979	Casks. 39553
Price of Yellow Candle.....	52s 0d	52s 0d	51s 6d	56s 6d	52s 0d
Delivery last Week.....	1798	1775	2311	1647	2077
Ditto from the 1st of June.....	29187	21455	22275	16322	23762
Arrived last Week.....	2958	134	1081	1731	2775
Ditto from the 1st of June.....	21388	19597	20995	24239	30221
Price of Town Tallow.....	55s 9d	64s 0d	53s 6d	58s 0d	54s 3d

Advertisements.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES.

The AUTUMNAL MEETING will be held in BLACKBURN, on MONDAY, September 14, and following days.

A PUBLIC DEVOTIONAL MEETING will take place on MONDAY EVENING, when an Address will be delivered by the Rev. J. R. CAMPBELL, M.A., of Bradford; after which the Preliminary Meeting of the Union will take place.

On TUESDAY EVENING, a Meeting on behalf of Missions will be held, J. PILKINGTON, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, a Meeting for the Exposition of Congregational Principles will be held, E. BAINES, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

On THURSDAY EVENING, a Devotional Meeting will be held, and an Address be delivered by the Rev. Dr. SPENCE, and the Lord's Supper be administered. The Rev. J. ALEXANDER to preside.

On FRIDAY MORNING, a Meeting for the Board of Education will be held.

The Meetings for Conference will be presided over by the Rev. JAMES HILL, of Clapham, and will begin at Ten o'clock, a.m.

Meetings for Devotional and other purposes will be held during the week in Preston, Burnley, and Haslingden.

Ministers and other gentlemen who propose attending this Assembly are requested to inform the Rev. G. Smith, at this Office, or the Rev. A. Fraser, M.A., of Blackburn, of their intention, not later than the 11th of September.

G. SMITH, } Secretaries.
R. ASHTON, }

Congregational Library, August, 1860.

WANTED, a JUNIOR HAND for the DRAPERY, in a Christian family. Unexceptionable references required.

Apply, W., 144, Horseley-fields, Wolverhampton.

LEAP-YEAR.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S new BOUQUET for the Season 1860.

"In leap-year they have power to choose,
The men no charter to refuse."—Chaucer.

This and a thousand others for choice, in bottles 2s. 6d. each
2, NEW-BOND-STREET, W. [Copyright.]

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.
Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,
45, Moorgate-street, }
29, College-green, Dublin,

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

INDIGESTION! INDIGESTION!! INDIGESTION!!!

IMMEDIATE RELIEF and ULTIMATE CURE. The concentrated Extract of Dandelion or Vegetable Purifying PILLS. These pills purify the blood, and improve the complexion by clearing the skin from all pimples, blotches, redness, &c.; act mildly but effectually on the bowels and liver, removing all obstructions, and instead of weakening, like most aperient medicines, strengthen the stomach as well as the whole system.

Prepared only by P. BOULLY, Chemist, 6, Grove-terrace, Queen's-road, Bayswater, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., and forwarded to any part of the kingdom by sending sixteen postage stamps.

Just published, the 150th Thousand, price 1s., post free from the Author, for Twelve Stamps.

ON NERVOUS DEBILITY—the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline, with Plain Directions for Restoration to Health and Vigour, being a Medical Essay on Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, &c., their Prevention and Cure. The result of twenty-five years' successful practice. By Dr. J. L. CURTIS, No. 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London. Consultations from Ten to Three and Six to Eight.

"The author has conferred a great boon by publishing this little work, which points out the source of decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age."—Daily Telegraph, March 27, 1856.

Sold by Kent and Co., 23, Paternoster-row, and Mann, 39, Cornhill.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s., and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diouquemer's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

RIMMEL'S LOTION for the SKIN is prepared of two sorts—No. 1, preservative, and No. 2, curative. No. 1 beautifies the complexion. No. 2 removes pimples, eruptions, tan, freckles, sunburns, and all cutaneous imperfections. Price per bottle, 1/6; pint, 2s. 9d.; 1/2 pint, 4s. 6d.; pint, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.
E. Rimmel, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bileous Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

BUGS disappear like Magic after using HARPER TWELVETREES' BUG DESTROYER, which kills them by millions, and utterly destroys the element in which they breed. None can possibly exist after a single dressing. Sold in packets, at 3d., 6d., and 1s.; and bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, by all Agents for Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder. Post free for 7d.

A Penny Packet of HARPER TWELVETREES' POISONED WHEAT will kill hundreds of mice and sparrows on the spot. No risk nor danger to human life, nor to cats or dogs. Crops may be entirely protected by scattering this Poisoned Wheat over seed beds. Sold at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. Agents wanted. PATENTEE—HARPER TWELVETREES, "THE WORKS," BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON.

PRICHARD'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS, are an unfailing remedy for indigestion, constipation, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Their gentle operation yet certain result particularly recommend them for all occasional ailments; and, as their use necessitates no confinement, the man of business can continue his pursuits, and the aged of both sexes find a medicine that may be resorted to at any time, under all circumstances, without the least apprehension of dangerous results.

In bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Prepared only by W. Prichard, apothecary, 65, Charing-cross. To be had of all Medicine Vendors.

KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Pale Newfoundland, pure and tasteless, the Light Brown cheaper and of good quality. The demand for these oils, most highly recommended for their medicinal properties, has so greatly increased that Mr. Keating, being anxious to bring them within the reach of all classes, now imports direct, the Pale, from Newfoundland, and the Brown, from the Norwegian Islands.—The Pale may be had in half-pints, 1s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 6d.; quarts, 4s. 6d. The Light Brown, in pints, 1s. 8d.; quarts, 3s. No higher price need be paid. At 79, St. Paul's-churchyard.

TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 6s. per Tooth; or 2l. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON-DENTIST, 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE. A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of motion is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

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14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

YOUTH, BEAUTY, and ARTICULATION!

—Mr. EDWARD DAVIESON, for many years Dentist to the Court of Spain, begs to inform the British public that he has taken up his permanent residence at 448, West Strand, adjoining the Electric Telegraph Office, where he is prepared to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, of a manufacture superior in beauty and durability to any known in this country, at 10s. per Tooth, which price can only be exceeded by expensive mountings. Among the wonderful discoveries he made during his residence in the South of Europe, none exceeds the Liquid Enamel, which not only imparts a pearly whiteness to Natural and Artificial Teeth, but renders them impossible to discolour or decay. Sold, with full directions for use, at 10s. 6d. per case. It is also used, in a highly condensed form, for stopping decayed Teeth, and is invaluable for those who have decay in their front Teeth. Mr. Edward Davieson has to announce that the "Fleur de l'Age," or Bloom of Youth, that will add youth and beauty to any complexion, is now ready.

Sold in cases, price 11s., 22s., and four quantities in one for 33s. Attendance daily, from ten till six.

A BOON to NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES of a MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation. HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Jena, &c., who has devoted fifteen years to the study and treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, and Indigestion, will send free, for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers, a copy of the NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, containing his highly successful mode of treatment. Post free to any address on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, Dr. H. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.

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ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN

MODE OF TREATING DISEASE.—Proving the fallacy of the former, the non-success of the other, and the unequalled efficacy of the latter, as demonstrated in thousands of cases, whereby the sufferer can easily cure himself privately, safely, and at a trifling cost, without the aid of the Faculty with their mineral poisons. The New Mode has been recently introduced into Great Britain by an eminent practitioner, who has studied in the three kingdoms, and holds from each distinguished Titles and Diplomas, including that of the National Academy of Sciences, Paris, who approve the new SELF-CURE DISCOVERY, which is sent free to any address on receipt of six stamps by the Doctor's private secretary, William Hill, Esq., M.A., 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, W.O.

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Published by CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, at No. 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.